HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV NO 166— BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 15 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
16 July	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	16,650
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,083
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,649
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		10,986
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	16,568
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,302
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	11,518
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		10,602
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		7,952
24 ,,	CHINA‡		16,601
31 ,,	RANPURA ..		20,847
7 April	MOOLTANx..		16,650
14 ,,	RANCHI ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAZMAK @		16,619
28 ,,	RAWALPINDI		20,837
	MALOJA ..		

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		Straits
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	China and Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA ..	China and Japan
	CHITRAL.	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY	At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
15th July	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th July	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
20th July	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1 July	15 July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 ,,	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	31 ,,	13 Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Borneo Maru ..	26th June.	9th July
Indus Maru ..	18th July	25th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Aug.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	22nd ,,	3rd Sept.

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22180. Telegrams : "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body ironstrong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Gloucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our mature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ucer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,533
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1927	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP
Rs. 3,000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 10 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.

H/O—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896.

—Remarkable Progress—

New Business.
1924 Rs. 57,35,305.
1925 Rs. 73,15,863.
1926 Rs. 1,24,33,085.

BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.

BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS

WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS

Apply to: THE SECRETARY,
(Bombay Branch.)
Commissariat Build.,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA;
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed answers to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.

A R335

WANTED—A Competent WET AND DRY PLATE CAMERA OPERATOR for large Process Department. Applicant must be a quick worker in half tone. Apply Box No. 2003 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

A 29003

WANTED.—A competent COMPOUNDER for up-country of 15 years experience. Starting pay Rs. 70. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2004, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R342

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

OFFICE FLATS and SHOPS, well ventilated, suitable for Solicitors, Architects and others near Church Gate Street, and Hornby Road at No. 33, Nanabhoy Lane Fort.

O R340

SPORTS.

NEW EASY SCHEME for excellent race tips, during Poona racing season. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI; Gandhi Pole; NADIAD.

S R341

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

EXCELLENT FAMOUS GARDEN FRUITS.—Bombay mangoes Rs. 12 per 100, Malda mangoes Rs. 12 per 100, Langra mangoes Rs. 16 per 100. KEWAL RAM & SONS, Fruit Contractor, Saharanpur.

334

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.

F R277

MEDICAL.

DENTISTS strongly recommend MAGIC TOOTH DROPS for Pyorrhea and other Dental Diseases. Re. 1/8 Post Free. Sold everywhere BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY, Byculla, Bombay.

M R344

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194B

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

BUTTONS—Samples for 1/8. Apply TRADERS' UNION, 58, Govindachandra Das Road, Dacca.

T R322

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Ampore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs NAOROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 139, Medows Street have now REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 21st day of July 1927, to THURSDAY, the 4th August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1927.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.

29015

THE CRESCENT MILLS, CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 21st July 1927, to THURSDAY, the 4th August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay 12th July, 1927.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.

29016

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 21st July 1927, to THURSDAY, the 4th August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay 12th July, 1927.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.

29017

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a Professorship of English Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, Candidates should be Masters of Arts of distinction, who have taken First Class Honours in English at an Indian University. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. The selected candidate will be, in the first instance, appointed on one year's probation. He will be required to join immediately and give an undertaking not to terminate the engagement without giving three months' notice. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 15/ after confirmation. Applications with copies of testimonials and full details regarding age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the Principal, Bahauddin College and reach Junagadh on or before the 15th of July, 1927.

CHIEF, SECRETARY.
Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 27th June, 1927.

28957

FOR SALE

5 Spans of W. I. N. girders complete with flooring plates, handrails and Piles.—Offers will be accepted by the undersigned up to 1st August, 1927, if accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000/-

STATE ENGINEER, P. W. D.,
Bhavnagar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 797 of 1923.

KOPAJI DOLAJI and COMPANY. .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. PARDESHI DEVISA HARIPRASAD and 2. PARDESHI MAHASUKH HARIPRASAD ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of an alias warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 10th day of March, 1927, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the defendants abovenamed in the following properties:—

FIRSTLY:—Right, title and interest of Pardeshi Devidin Hariprasad and Pardeshi Mahasukh Hariprasad, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the structures standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Public Road, between Arther Road and Clerk Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward and Street No. 2 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Collectors No. A|16740, New Survey No. 1A|3399 and Cadastral Survey No. 385 of the Tardeo Division containing by admeasurement 1463 7|9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by Arther Road on the South by Temporary huts, on the North by vacant land and on the West by the property of Devisa Hariprasad.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground belonging to Pardeshi Devisa Hariprasad situate, lying and being on the Public Road, between Arther Road and Clerk Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 39031 (2), Street No. 3A and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3|3389 and Cadastral Survey No. 384 of Tardeo Division and containing by admeasurement 442 7|10 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East and South by the ground of Thakar Dharamsi Vallabhdas, on the West by the ground of Alliance Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., and on the North by proposed Road.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment of seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 12th day of August, 1927, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1927.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

29012.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1680 29-6-27.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of HAJI SYED JAFFER LARI, of Lar, in Persia Mahomedan Inhabitant doing Business as a Grocer at Lar. Deceased.

AGA SYED ABU TALEB, the son of the abovenamed deceased of Lar, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, now residing in Bombay at Frere Road, outside the Fort, of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 28th day of June, 1927.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys

29013

AMUSEMENTS.

"MIGHTY LIKE A MOOSE" 6 Reels
Pathe Super Gazette
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHINCHPOKLI ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF PAREL ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Marutirao Kundhik Walunj the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Muthubai and Laxmibai the widows and Sadashiv Haibatrao, Ranoji Haibatrao and Deoba alias Kashinath Haibatrao the sons and heirs and legal representatives and at the risk of the estate of Haibatrao Umaji Patil alias Dhole, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 20th day of December, 1921, made between the said Haibatrao Umaji Patil Dhole of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 15th day of July, 1927, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Leasehold Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Chinchpokli on the Western side of the Parel Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 436 and 4|9 square yards be the same a little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 767 and 767, New Nos. 12752 and 12755 and New Survey No. 1|2519 and 1|2525 and the said Messuage and Tenement thereon being assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward Nos. 39 and 40 and Street Nos. 2 and 1 in rear and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Fazandari vacant ground, on the West by the property of Tukaram Somji and Ramji Bapooji, on the North by public passage of the ground known as Parel Cross Lane and on the South by the Sweepers' passage and beyond that by the property of Munji Muraj.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee at their office in Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES KALA GINNED COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Godown No. E63 at the Sewari Cotton Depot, under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Mudgaoker, Attorneys for Messrs. Jivraj Ruttonsey & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.

100 Bales Kala Ginned Cotton.

MEHTA & CO.

Eminent Mussalmans

This book is a welcome addition to the biographical literature now extant in India touching the lives and achievements of many Mussalman patriots who have in recent years contributed to the intellectual and social advancement of their countrymen. In the building up of our composite nationality Mahomedans no less than Hindus and Parsis have taken a leading part and an attempt is made in this volume to put on record not only the lives and doings of many leaders of Muslim thought in India but also to mark their distinctive contributions to the evolution of Indian polity and culture. Among such leaders have been reformers statesmen, judges, educationists, lawyers and politicians Commencing from Sir Syed Ahmed, the story is brought down to this day.

CONTENTS.

Among the sketches in this volume are:—Sir Syed Ahmed, Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Badruddin Tyabji, Rahimtulla Mahamed Sayani, Syed Mahmood, Syed Amir Ali, The Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Ali Imam, Syed Hasan Imam, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Syed Husain Bilgrami, Justice Shah Din, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Mahomed Ali Jinnha, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Hydari, and The Ali Brothers.

With the Portraits of all.

"C. and M. Gazette."—To get a decently bound, clearly printed volume of 544 pages, with 33 illustrations, all for three rupees is excellent and an example to English publishing houses.

Rs. 3. To Subs. of "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8 as.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

Add to your Fund of Energy

By using

Zandu's Kesari Jivan

Fine, Fragrant, Delicious, Nutritive

Prepared from Richest Green Amalas with Rasa-Sindur, Abhrak, Bhasma, Saffron, Musk and other choicest Tonic and Carminative drugs added.

Zandu's Kesari Jivan

The Ideal Tonic Food you need.

HAVE IT FROM TO-DAY.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES.
Ask for Kesari Jivan Leaflet and Price Lists.

Price 1 lb. Rs. 5, ½ lb. Rs. 2/12, ¼ lb. Re. 1/8.

ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.,
Sayani Road, : : BOMBAY 14
Selling Branch:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi
BOMBAY 2.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

N.Y.:—Weekly Weather Favourable—Some Complaints Weevil East belt. Liquidations well absorbed. Futures unchanged to 3 points higher.

LOCAL:—Scattered General Buying. Closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N. Y. October highest 17.89 (1-11 p. m.) lowest 17.73 (10-04 a.m.).

Liverpool: 9-20 a.m. Light rains Georgia, Alabama, Oklahoma and West Texas.

Liverpool 8-40 p.m.—Good undertone despite heavy long liquidation. Weather continues favourable.

Weekly Government weather report:—Favourable in the West and unfavourable in the East. Complaints of grassy fields and weevil.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weekly weather reports favourable. Some complaints boll-weevil East.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Weekly weather report is favourable except in parts of Carolina and East, where cool nights and boll-weevil complained of."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vasugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 13th inst. as under:—

"Heavy liquidation on favourable weekly weather report readily absorbed."

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool agents, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., dated the 13th instant (5-55 p.m.):—"Market closed strong, 20,000 bales, October traded just about the close. Market advanced inconsequence of active demand from trade, bullish Southern, spot advices. Looks as if market would do better."

AMERICANS:

The New York futures market, fluctuated within a range of 16 points and closed unchanged to 3 points higher. Offering were well absorbed by shorts and fresh buyers. Spot Cotton declined 5 points to 17.70.

The New Orleans futures market closed quiet at a small decline of 1 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices being unchanged.

The Liverpool futures market opened 1 to 2 points lower and declined further on heavy long liquidation. Toward the close prices again improved and closed at an advance of 3 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 1 point with sales of 12,000 bales.

The weekly weather report issued by the Government shows that the crop has made favourable progress in the West belt. In the East belt although weather continues favourable reports of grassy fields and some complaints of boll weevil are reported. On the whole it appears that the crop is progressing favourably and with a continuance of present weather will ultimately tell on the values. At present the market is full of bullish enthusiasm which readily helps absorbtion of liquidations but once if the position becomes overbought and with hedge selling in progress, it will be impossible to find buyers especially when spinners are fully covered. Thus, it remains to be seen, how far the bulls are pushing up the prices in the near future.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a further small advance in New York futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 353/12 for A/M. Broach delivery. There was scattered but general buying which resulted in some improvements in the frices. At the advance there was little liquidation and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—Sewri market is closed being Purnima day.

Broach J/A.	342	343	342	343
Broach A/M.	353/12	354/12	353/12	354/4
Oomra July	337/8	338/8	337/8	338
Oomra D/J.	337/12	339/4	337/12	339
Bengal D/J.	309	309	308	308

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 14.

Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.	
July	227.00	+.0.20
October	233.50	+.0.60
January	234.30	—.0.20

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 14

In full pressed Bales.	14-7-27	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		3,13,624	2,90,663
Central India	515	3,02,119	3,73,202
Barsi and Nagar	261	2,01,657	2,21,574
Hyderabad-Gaorani	61	68,699	74,028
Berar	186	5,68,753	4,74,123
Central Provinces		2,27,641	2,45,619
Total Oomras	1023	16,82 493	16,79,244
Dholera	2252	1,99,218	2,78,576
N.W. Provinces ..		58,124	1,29,516
Rajputana ..	304	57 889	1,09594
Sind-Punjab ..	273	1,15,967	2,93,119
Broach	200	2,37,828	3,12,040
Coompta & Dharwar	2327	1,29825	1,43252
Westerns-Northerns	746	66,729	96,144
Cocoanada ..		407	2 684
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		37,676	59,8-8
Persian		4,415	4,390
American		3,37,987	17,257
Egyptian and African	2412	83,914	72,341
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	252		3,347
Total	9,537	30,12,724	32,01,397

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 7th July

In full pressed Bales.

	14-7-27	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,177	3,60,755	5,12,050
Japan & China	2800	14,09 876	16,33,381
Coast Ports ..	500	23,020	22,305
Up-country by Rail		1,43,835	94,112
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		20,818	49,818
Total	4477	19,58,304	23,11,666

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 13

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
July/Aug shipment sellers 52/6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
July/Aug shipment sellers 53/3.
Wheat, Australian.—
July/Aug shipment buyers 54/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
July/Aug shipment sellers 54/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 13

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept per cwt. 14/7 1/2.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 14/9.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 15/0.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 14/10 3/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 14/11 1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 14.

			Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine		M. G.		315/18
,,	Fine	308/10	Nov. + 25/6	Dec. + 17
,,	F. G.		,,	300/3
Sind-Punjab	Fine		,,	307/10
,,	F. G.		,,	300/2
Wardha-Hingt	Fine	M. G.		348 50
Nagpur		348-50	Nov. + 34/5	Dec + 22-3
Yeotmal			,,	345
Arvi			345 Nov + 26	De + 14/5
Amraoti				340-42
Khamgaon-Akola			337/40 Nov + 19	Dec + 9
Mulkapur			,,	335-38
Khandesh		330/38	Nov. + 11½	Dec. + 1
Muthia		Fine 325/30	Nov. —4	Dec. —9
Nanded/Purna Best Quality			,,	340-43
Purna	Average		,,	333/35
Parbhani/Sailu	,,		,,	330/32
Indore/Ujjain	,,		,,	335/38
Burwah Sanavad			,,	335/38
Broach Fine M.G.,				348/50
F.G.,				340/42
Westerns Good	MG			338-40
,,	HG.		,,	
Cambodia Fine M G				380/90
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G				350/55
Compta F.G.M.G. .				350/55
Dhollera				
Kadi/Viramgam				

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 13

Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/4 5/8 buyers.
Smoked sheet Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/4 3/4 sellers.
Pale Crepe lb. Spot 1/4 5/8 buyers.
Pale Crepe lb. Spot 1/4 3/4 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 13.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £20.
Hangkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £115 1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporataion £1-1/8.
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 5/8.
Conversion Loan £76 1/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 1/2.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £70 1/4.
Consols £54 1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent £101.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8.

SALES.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Sales on Speculation	1,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 14.

The Silver market opened quiet at Rs. 58/13 and improved to Rs. 59/ for Ashad local on local operators buying. At this level there was some profit taking which resulted in easier prices. Closing prices were quoted the Bullion Brokers Asso. Ltd. as under:—

Ready	58/13/0		
Ashad	58/13 59/	58/13	58/14/6
Shravan	58/14 59/1/6	58/14	59/
Shanghai Exchange	2-6 3/4.		

GOLD.

Bombay, July 14.

The market continues quiet and closed as under:—

Ready Bar	21	8	3
Ashad	21	7	6
Shravan	21	8	0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 14.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13-16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 897.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 967.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126-1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 17 3 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 15/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.91.
London—Rome Liras 89.35.
London—Berlin Marks 20.45 1/2.
Tone of exchange.—Steady market.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 13,

October	17.80	+ .03
December	18.02	+ .02
January	18.08	
March	18.52	+ .03
May	18.45	+ .02
Middling Spot	17.70	—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 13,

July	17.31	—.02
October	17.66	—.01
Middling Spot	17.35	

NEW YORK.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York 10-30 a.m.—

July	17.50
October	17.82
January	18.12
New York. Noon Call—	
July	17.46
October	17.77
January	18.07
New Orleans 9 a.m.—	
July	17.39
October	17.69
January	17.98

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A

New York, July 13,

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13

Scinde, Good	7.75
Scinde, Fully Good	7.95
Scinde, Fine	8.15
Bengal, Good	7.75
Bengal, Fully Good	7.95
Bengal, Fine	8.15
Oomra, Good	8.15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.40
Oomra, Fine	8.65
Broach, Good	8.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.45
Broach, Fine	8.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13

July	18.57 + .28
August	18.60 + .28
September	18.63 + .28
October	18.74 + .28
November	18.68 + .28
December	18.64 + .28
January	18.58 + .28
February	18.55 + .28
March	18.52 + .28
April	18.51 + .28
May	18.49 + .28
June	18.49 + .28
July	18.49 + .28
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	18.80 + .15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13

July	9.38 + .03
August	9.39 + .03
September	9.46 + .03
October	9.50 + .03
November	9.53 + .03
December	9.57 + .04
January	9.62 + .05
February	9.63 + .05
March	9.68 + .05
April	9.69 + .05
May	9.73 + .05
June	9.74 + .06
July	9.75 + .05
Middling Spot	9.50 — 01

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 14.

The produce market ruled quiet but steady and closed as under:—

Linseed Sept.	11	0	6
Linseed May	11	1	6
Wheat Sept.	7	15	9
Wheat May	7	14	3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 14.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 13th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	10.879
Linseed	2,780
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	20
Poppyseed	15
Groundnuts	7,260
Castorseed	1,418
Rice	562
Myrabollams	443
Cottonseed	2,687
Coal	5,093 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Special for the "Chronicle."

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading C., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), July 12.

Wheat Bhadon	4	11	0
Wheat Asuj	4	13	6
Gram Asuj	4	1	9
Barley Asuj	3	6	9
Rapeseeds Bhadon	7	14	0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	2	0

READY.

Wheat 4/6 to 4/12, Gram 3/12 to 3/15/9, Barley 3/2/6 to 3/3, Rapeseeds 7/8 to 8/, Cottonseeds 4/, Oil of Rapeseeds 19/4/.

Market arrival.

Wheat 1,000 mds. Gram 700 mds. Barley 300 mds. Rapeseeds 50 mds.

Market condition.—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 14.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 47/8, Highest 47/15, Lowest 47/5, Closing 47/9.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/4/6, Highest 4/5, Closing 4/4/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery July Opening 58/8, Highest 58/13, Closing 58/10.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/, Highest 54/5, Lowest 53/14, Closing 54/.

(Continued from column 6.)

Curimbhoy ..	250	..		215	
David	500	..		250	
Duria	100	..		170	
Dawn	250	55		720	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1	0	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	150	nil	233	12	
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	13	12	
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	15	6	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	145		
Fazulbhoy	100	25	912	8	
Finlay	1,000	..	147	0	
Framjee Petit	100	..	625		
Gokak	100	5	133	12	
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900		
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	235		
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	125	1200		
ndore-Malwa United	100	10	377	8	
Jamashed O.	250	..	70		
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	95		
Kilachand	25	..	3	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1235		
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	100	650		
adhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	17	8	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	130		
Madras United ..	250	15	400		
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830		
Mathradas	100	..	80		
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	92		
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275		
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12	
Mysore	53	4	136	4	
New City of Bombay	100	10	120		
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	313	12	
Osmansbhai (100) ..	75	..	15		
Pearl	250	8	575		
Phoenix	100	10	395	12	
Premier	100	..	11	4	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14		
Sassoon Silk	500	..	90		
Sholapur	1,000	200	8800		
Simplex	100	..	180		
Sir Shapurji, Broach	100	..	30		
Standard	500	..	1625		
Swadeshi	500	..	513	12	
Swan	00	..	160		
Tata Mill O.	5	..	190		
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	282		
Vishnu P.	500	35	000		
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50	975		

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad		405	
Bombay Cotton		347	8
Bombay Dyeing	930, 930, 917-3	916-4	
Century ..		420	
Central India		533	12
Colaba Land		143	12
Crescent		208	12
Edward Sassoon			
Fazulbhoy	916-4, 916-4, 902, 8	912-8	
Finlays		447	
Globe		29	8
Gokak		133	12
Indian Bleaching		235	
Indore Malwa		377	8
Kohinoor		1735	
Madhowjee		125	
Mathuradas		80	
Meyer Sassoon		92	8
Mysore		126	4
New Great		313	12
Pearl	577-8, 578-12, 56	8, 575	
Pabany		233	12
Phoenix		393	12
Simplex ..		180	
Swadeshi		513	12
Swan Mills		160	
Tata Mills		100	
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent		77	10
Govt. Paper 5 per cent		103	9

STOCKS AND SHARES.

EARLY DECLINE FOLLOWED BY RALLY

SECURITIES SAGGED AS ANTICIPATED.

Bombay, July 14.

MILL SHARES:—

In sympathy with weakness in Tata Irons, cotton mill shares opened weak but prices improved in the late trading on short covering. Some improvements in mill shares is likely in view of present low prices.

TATA IRON SHARES:—

Long liquidation being over prices showed a gradual improvement on short covering. The decline seems arrested and it being an oversold situation, further improvement is not out of sight. Defferds opened 135 and closed at Rs. 145. Ordinary closed at 49|8 after declining to 46, second pref. shares eased off to 85 but rebounded to 88 at the close.

CEMENT SHARES:—

There was heavy liquidation at the opening by bulls. Indian Cements after opening at Rs. 180 dropped to 150 but reacted towards the close to Rs. 171|4. Bundi closed at 26|12. The position of the cement industry is satisfactory as they are reported working at a profit margin of about Rs. 9 to 12 and there shares are likely to improve.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Bombay Burmah Tradings were steady at Rs. 960. Hydros at 1080, Andhra at 550. It is anticipated that a dividend of 4 per cent. upto June 1927 on Andhra Valley shares will be declared.

SECURITIES:—

As anticipated in our yesterday's report, the selling pressure from weak bulls continued to-day reducing the quotations of 3-1/2 per cent. Paper to 77|9. Fresh bulls came to support the market which closed at 77|10 undertone weak.

The Imperial Bank statement for this week shows a further reduction in Government Securities of Rs. one crore. This figure added to last week shows a total sale of Government Securities by the Imperial Bank of Rs. 2-1/2 crores till Wednesday last. It is believed that the Bank has sold a crore more after the above closing figures.

We do not think the bulls will succeed against such heavy odds and thus we advise the investors to sell their long dated securities and to invest in the coming short dated new loan in order to avoid any risks of depreciation.

SHARES.

LOCAL BANKS. Paid up	Last	Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	80	
Baroda	50	4	88	
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	68	
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern ..	25.	9 p.a.	82	
Imperial ..	500	40	1465	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	366	4
Union	5	3	3	15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10		26	12
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	25	12
Indian Cement O.	350	..	171	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	165	
Katni Cement D.	20	..	625	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	51	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	868	12
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	100	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	8
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Markhana ..	100	5 p.c.	88	
Pandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Sachora Jammu	100	5 p.c.	90	
Lara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	105	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	0
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	208	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	245	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	8
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	79	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	845	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	146	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	2-8	69	
Karachi Electricity	100	8	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	91	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1040	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c	997	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	560	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	860	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Bansi Press ..			430	
Akbari ..	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	155	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/5	315	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofusil P.	400	5	500	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	280	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	660	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	192	8 Prem
Burma Corporation	10	0-8	9	7
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	36	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	7
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	350	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	80	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	680	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	135	
6Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	87	
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	145	
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..			48	12
Thackes ..	50	..	193	2
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	225	1200	
Industrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	5	2
Jupiter			5	00
New India ..	25	..	24	8
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1900	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	12
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	405	
Apollo	50	..	6	8
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	3.7	8
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9	6
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	1426	4
Bombay Industrial	108		5	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	310	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	420	
Central India O.	100	16	533	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	475	
Ceylon	100	..	0	
Colaba Land			146	4
Mill	100	6		
Crescent ..	100	4	208	12

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 14.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-32 Rs. 95/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/9.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/1.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103
Forward Rates.—2nd August sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77-10 1/2 1945-55 Rs. 108/9.
Tone of market:—Easy.

(Continued in column 4.)

THE WEATHER

DEPRESSION WEAKENS.

HEAVY RAIN IN GUJERAT

SIMLA, July 14.

The Gujarat depression while travelling north-westwards has weakened rapidly and lies this morning as a shallow low pressure area over Baluchistan. Heavy rain has fallen over Gujarat but the monsoon is weak over the rest of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Kumaon Hills, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, West Konkan; Hyderabad, North Mysore and Malabar and local in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the Punjab Hills, Sind, the Central Provinces East, and Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Baluchistan, Rajputana East, Bombay Deccan and Madras South-east.

Chief amounts are: Victoria Point one inch; Amherst Diamond Island, Toungoo, Kyaukpyu one and a half; Shillong one; Daltonganj and Jhansi three quarters; Sialkot one; Dalhousie a quarter; Karachi one; Udaipur a half; Mount Abu one; Bhuj two; Dwarka three; Rajkot five; Veraval and Surat one; Neemuch a half; Amraoti and Belgaum one; Mercara three quarters; Calicut two; and Salem a half.

Forecast: A decrease in Gujarat and Rajputana and some extension into the Frontier hills.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

14th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period	
			1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	n Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0.09	43.76	31 64	29 09
Fort	0.14	49.51	33 72	39 12
J. J. Hospital ..	0.10	43.39	33 29	36 30

Observations recorded at 8 hrs.; on Thursday, the 14th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st. June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	..	0	—0.31
Multan ..	..	0.66	—0.75
Rawalpindi ..	0.10	2.65	—2.44
Lahore ..	..	2.93	—1.22
Hissar ..	..	3.24	—0.03
Ambala ..	..	7.54	+0.22
Delhi ..	..	5.54	—1.43
Agra ..	..	2.57	—4.16
Mainpuri ..	..	3.30	—2.65
Jhansi ..	0.78	6.14	—3.81
Cawnpore ..	..	10.26	+3.39
Allahabad ..	0.31	10.30	+0.53
Jacobabad ..	..	0	—0.54
Karachi ..	1.02	2.08	+0.05
Bikaner ..	..	0.83	—2.01
Ajmer ..	..	1.54	—3.93
Jaipur ..	..	0.88	—5.17
Kotah ..	..	3.29	—5.09
Mount Abu ..	1.10	12.65	—0.94
Bhuj ..	2.18	5.64	+1.34
Dwarka ..			
Do 13th ..	0.07	3.04	—2.22
Veraval ..	1.03	6.97	+0.27
Do 13th ..	0.01	5.94	—0.58
Rajkot ..	4.12	11.80	+2.52
Bhavnagar Para..	0.44	6.47	—0.58
Surat ..	1.16	17.91	+1.87
Ahmedabad ..	0.15	13.65	+4.58
Deesa ..	0.36	5.47	—0.30
Neemuch ..	0.39	3.79	—4.06
Indore ..	0.35	8.03	—2.08
Jubbulpore ..	..	16.05	—4.88
Saugor ..	0.10	9.87	—2.62
Hoshangabad ..	0.11	9.96	—2.24
Khandwa ..	0.50	20.18	+10.98
Akola ..	0.03	12.78	+3.45
Amraoti ..	0.97	23.23	+12.52
Nagpur ..	0.21	24.83	+9.46
Chanda ..	0.07	31.85	+17.14
Raipur ..	0.16	16.08	+1.89
Bombay ..	0.09	43.76	+12.33
Ratnagiri ..	0.17	41.90	—2.98
Marmagoa ..	0.41	39.49	—5.54
Karwar ..	0.08	59.45	+3.05
Do. 13th ..	0.46	59.37	+4.20
Malegaon ..	0.09	9.34	+2.83
Ahmednagar ..	..	9.02	+2.82
Poona ..	0.01	8.40	+0.65
Sholapur ..	..	6.80	+0.18
Bijapur ..	..	3.89	—0.45
Belgaum ..	1.13	15.72	+0.90
Aurangabad ..	0.38	16.46	+8.59
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	14.68	+5.00
Hyderabad ..	..	9.18	+1.95
Mangalore ..	0.24	71.39	+15.62
Calicut ..	1.96	55.28	+6.85
Cochin ..	0.16	41.39	+1.52
Trivandrum ..	0.05	16.40	—0.69
Colombo ..	0.01	10.56	—0.09
Masulipatam ..	0.20	8.15	+0.74
Bellary ..	0.08	2.80	+0.20
Cuddapah ..	0.06	5.45	+0.64
Madras ..	..	4.49	+0.95
Bangalore ..	0.28	5.15	+0.25
Coimbatore ..	..	2.32	+0.01
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.94	+0.90
Negapatam ..	..	1.05	—1.08

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 14TH July 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 14th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.10 inches of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north of the province and in defect in the southwest. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Multan and the maximum alone at Rawalpindi. The thermometer rose yesterday to 110 deg. at the former station.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 0.78 inches of rain and Allahabad 0.31 inches. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is more humid than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 1.02 inches of rain and Mount Abu 1.10 inches. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind. Temperature was almost as usual except at Jacobabad, where the minimum alone was considerably above normal. A maximum temperature of 111 deg. was recorded yesterday at the aforesaid station.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 2.18 inches of rain, Veraval 1.03 inches, Rajkot 4.62 inches, Bhavnagar-Para 0.44 inches, Surat 1.16 inches, Ahmedabad 0.15 inches, Deesa 0.36 inches, Neemuch 0.39 inches and Indore 0.35 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapous in air is in excess in Cutch and north Gujarat. Temperature was markedly below normal in Kathiawar and locally in the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.10 inches of rain, Hoshangabad 0.11 inches, Khandwa 0.50 inches, Amraoti 0.97 inches, Nagpur 0.21 inches and Raipur 0.16 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual almost everywhere: the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.09 inches of rain, Ratnagiri 0.17 inches and Marmagao 0.41 inches. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum palue of 84.0 deg. (1 deg. below normal) and a minimum value of 80.2 deg. (2 deg. abofe nodmal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 1.13 inches of rain and Aurangabad 0.56 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north of the division; the minimum was almost normal everywhere.

Gencral Remarks.—The depression, which was over Gujarat yesterday, has disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, Sind, north Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.24 inches at Mangalore, 1.96 inches at Calicut, 0.16 inches at Cochin, 0.20 inches at Masulipatam, and 0.28 inches at Bangalore.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

ADDRESS TO MR. ANDREWS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Kaiser-i-Hind was perhaps the fisst Paper in India to suggest that an Addresss should be presented by the City Corporation to Rev. C. F. Andrews on his arrival in Bombay from his mission of Peace in South and East Africa. And it is significant, that the Jt. Editor of the "Indian National Herald," Mr. Pothan Joseph has given notice of a motion to that effect, and it is now tabled for the July agenda.

Mr. Andrew services to India and Africa have been great and glorious.

(1) Who stood by Gandhiji in South Africa through thick and thin? Mr. Andrews.

(2) Who rushed to the Punjab during the Martial Law days and rendered solace and comfort and service to the people? Mr. Andrews?

(3) Who went to the succour of the people of Kerala during the Moplah trouble? Mr. Andrew?

(4) Who went to Jaito to sympathise with the Akalis during their terrible persecution? Mr. Andrews.

(5) Who roamed about in Assam to investigate, report and root out the opium habit of the Assamese? Mr. Andrews.

(6) Who proceeded to Fiji for helping the Indian settlers and emigrants in distress? Mr. Andrews.

(7) Who went so often to South and East Africa and also to England in the cause of Indian settlers in Africa? Mr. Andrews.

(8) Who had prepared the ground for Paddison and Habibullah Deputations Mr. Andrews.

(9) Who have smoothed the way for Shastriji to-day? Gandhiji, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Andrews.

(10) Who has always championed the cause of Labour, hastened to the scene of big strikes and interceded on behalf of workmen? Mr. Andrews.

(11) Who has been near Gandhiji's bed in the Sassoon Hospital, or during the Convalesence at Versova; or during the historic fast at Delhi? rMr. Andrews.

(12) And pray, who is to-day the right hand man of Rabindra Nath Tagore in his monumental work, the Vishwa Bharati? Mr. Andrews.

In honouring such a great man—the City Fathers will be honouring themselves, and the City. Let them stir up and do their duty early.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 13 th July 1927

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have re-ceived the following quotations by special telegram from their agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in par, per Acre	bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1926	1927
Bukit Darah Rubber	22-8	10	683	850			18
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17	10	730	315			20
Ceylon Planters	42-8	10	310	714	93+	40	10
Ceylon Rubber	55	10	314	1400		100	
Clunes Estates	32-8	10	455	1048		10*	
Cochin Rubber	51	15	370	1094		35	
Eila Tea	330	100	474	1072		5*	
Estates Co. of Uva	37	10	565	325	2512	38	
Fairlawn Estate	34	15	1094		185	20	
Frocester Estates	50	10	281	997		100	25
Hatbawe Rubber	16	10	930	881		5*	
Honiton Rubber	10-8	10	1344	397			
Horawala Rubber	51	10	390	768		120	10
IndoMalay Estates	24	10	612	735		40	
Jambulande T. & Rub	15-8	10	730	526		20	
Jebong Rubber	22-8	10	738	1626		30	
Kalutara Company	50	10	412	1212		100	
Kalutara Rubber	24	10	825	333		34	
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494			40	
Langat River	33	10	441	1112	925+	73	
Lanka Rubber	85	10	220	531		135	
Lansdowne Rubber	210	50	550	817		75	
Maha Uva Estates	54	10	405		822	45	10
Matale Valley Rubber	33-8	10	670	587		15*	
Meall Mor Estates	28	15	725	418	543	22	1/2
Mirishena Rubber	54	10	388	912		95	10
Naranjoda Rubber	35	10	479	365		15*	
Neuchatel Estates	51	15	720	2423	695	40	
North-Western Rub.	26-8	10	413	778	414	35	
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	27-8	10	690	822	411	6*	
Rubber Growers'	42-8	10	426	634		85	10
Saffragam T. & Rub.	212-3	50	383	3207	379	20*	
Talgaswella Tea	60	10	232	960	195	95	
Torrington Tea	20	10	1240		601	17	
Udabage Tea	80	20	439	1330	150	65	
Udapolla Rubber	27	10	1116	730		32	1/2
Ullswater Rubber	20	10	445	375		30	
Yogan Tea	54	10	395	1185	956	65	7

Interims *Interims for 1926 + Cocoanuts

Remarks:—Market—Steady;.

Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0. 85 cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 13.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have receivd the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£102.10.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4. 5.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£ 85.0.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 9. 6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£109.10. 0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS

Many requests for advice in financial and commercial matters are constantly being made to us. In order to meet the wishes of our readers arrangements have been made to report in these rolumns upon the intrinsic value, as far as may be ascertained of present or prospective investments, and to give advice to investors.

Letters of inquiry regarding prices and future of scrips of the Bombay Stocks and Shares be adlressed to:—

The Special Adviser,
C/o The "Bombay Chronicle,"

British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 9. 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.13.9
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 5.10.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£106	£100	£107.10.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£99.10.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£ 96.0.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.19.3
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£20.0.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6. 2.6
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£18. 0.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£ 116.0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£ 70.5.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£92.10.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£ 60.5.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£101.10.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£101.10.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.5.0
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3.3. 6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.15.0
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£50.0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£5. 0.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£ 10.2.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£ 81.0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.16.3
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£195. 0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£88.10.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£100.0.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934-48)	£100	£100	£96.0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)	£100	£100	£101.0.0

Remarks:—Market—Quiet.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 13

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	25 7/8
Forward	25 7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 13

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4:4:11.1/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 13.

Demand Bills	485.12

COFFEE.

New York, July 13

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14 3/16.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 13

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
July/Aug delivery buyers 31/4 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery buyers 32.

LONDON METALS.

London, July 13.

Copper, English Best Selected £58 1/8.
Copper, Braziers £69 1/2.
Yellow Metal £63.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £24 1/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £14 1/8.
Tin, English Ingots £281 1/2.
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. lb. 8d.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 13

T T Berlin on London	20.45 1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	28.29
T T Milan on London	89.28
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.78

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

18 CENTS SATISFACTORY TO THE GROWERS.

May, July 14.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their weekly circular state that the important happening during the week was the publication last Saturday of the preliminary estimate of this year's American acreage. The area under cultivation is estimated at 42,683,600 acres or a decrease of 12.4 per cent as compared with last year. In its present condition the crop estimated to be expected from this acreage is 14,360,000 bales. As the acreage figure was less than the market has expected a further advance resulted, caused mostly by short covering and speculative buying. Sentiment at the moment appear to favour the bull side of the market as we have only just entered what is considered the most critical period during the growth of the crop. Crop-killers are busy prophesying serious damage by the boll-weevil, but an examination of the many cables received during the week indicate that the weather has been on the whole favourable and the high temperatures which have been ruling cannot be described as conducive to boll-weevil activity. Whilst we cannot ignore the danger of the boll-weevil and the possibility of unfavourable weather conditions, at the same time is must be admitted that meantime the crop is making quite good progress. Present prospects are for a crop, which when added to the carryover, will give the World moem than an ample supply of cotton for another year. We feel therefore we must warn our clients against the risk of blindly following the present bullish sentiment as we believe that the present level of price must soon, if it is not already doing so, adversely affect the offtake of cotton goods. This would be very unfortunate as it had been hoped that better times were ahead for the Textile Industry. There must be a shortage of contracts in the market which is assisting the bulls and so long as they continue to push up the price the South will sit contentedly looking on. Aanother week two of favourable weather however will bring out hedge selling from the South as 18 Cents is not an unsatisfactory price to the grower. Once the hedge selling commences we shall be surprised if an appreciable reaction is not the result.

In sympathy with American advices the local market has been steady and New Crop quotations have been advanced about Rs. 9/- per Candy. Early in the week there was an improved export and local demand but this is now being checked by the advance in rates. Local fluctuations will be influenced largely by price movements in America, especially as recently our unfavourable parity has been nearly adjusted.

Reports from the cotton district have been favourable and there are many reports of increases in acreage as sowing has been largely completed. During the last day or two there have been reports of excessive rains in some districts which mean resowing. The Monsoon however is early this year and this slight set-back can soon be recovered.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 13

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

LINSEED.

London, July 13

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July/Aug shipment paid £17:15.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £18.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f., ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment. Hull paid £16:2:6.
Linseed, Bombay. —
July/Aug shipment sellers £18:15.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 13

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £8:15.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £16:17:6.
Rapeseed, Toria.—
July/Aug shipment quoted £19.

MOUNT CARMEL'S CHURCH, BANDRA

The titular feast of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel will be celebrated on Sunday (the 17th instant).

Saturday, 16th is the proper day; High Mass and General Communion at 6-30 a.m. In the evening there will be Solemn Vespers at 7 p.m.

On Sunday (17th) there will be Low Masses at 5-15 and 7-30 a.m. and Solemn High Mass with the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, Sermon, Procession, (weather permitting) and Benediction at 9-30 a.m. The President of the Feast is Mr. John M. Albuquerque.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Lectures on First Aid to the Injured under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will commence in the Class organised by Mr. D.F. Pantnaki, Honorary Class Secretary from Sunday next (17th inst.) once a week every Sunday from 3 to 4 p.m. The course consists of about ten interesting lectures on Fractures, Haemorrhage, Circulatory, Respiratory and Nervous Systems, Wounds, bites of animals, Poisoning, etc. No fees are charged for this useful instruction. The class will meet on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao and is open to gentlemen of all castes and creed.

BERNARD SHAW ON INDIA.

PREFACE TO WILLIAM ARCHER'S BOOK.

Mr. Bernard Shaw contributes a characteristically generous and enthusiastic preface of some forty pages in memory of his friend William Archer to a posthumous volume of plays (Three Plays by William Archer; Constable 10s.) which has just appeared, says the "Englishman". Archer travelled in India in 1912, and dealing with this journey and its results Mr. Shaw writes:—

His subsequent visit to India produced his remarkable book on the subject. At that time it was the fashion for literary European travellers returning from Asia to display their susceptibilities to the evil of the East by depicting an India of boundless and magical fascination, lit up with Bengal lights, saturated with the charm of Pierre Loti's romances, adorned with the temples of a living religion more profound than our own, and inhabited by Rabindranath Tagores and dark-eyed enchantresses, with Mahatmas in the mountain background. These enthusiasts were more Indian than any Indian; and their readers, who had never been in India began where they left off, and went much further into an imaginary East. Archer went to see for himself, and instantly and uncompromisingly denounced the temples as the shambles of a barbarous ritual of blood sacrifice and the people as idolators with repulsive rings through their noses. He refused to accept the interest of Indian art and the fictions of Indian romance as excuses. He remained invincibly faithful to Western civilization, and told the Indians flatly what a civilized western gentleman must think of them and feel about some of their customs.

In doing so he did India the only service in his power. If Western civilization is not more enlightened than Eastern we have clearly no right to be in India. When once the British conqueror and master of India comes to think that suttee is a touching and beautiful act of wifely sacrifice, he had better abdicate, come home, and introduce suttee in England. When he ceases to treat the car of Juggernaut precisely as he would treat a motor bus driven to the public danger, his mission in India is over. What we owe to the Roman occupation of Britain we do not know; in fact, there is too much ground for Mr. George Trevelyan's conclusion that we relapsed the moment the Romans left us to ourselves, but we should certainly owe nothing at all if the Romans had had the slightest doubt that the augur represented a less grossly superstitious religion han the Druid, and that Roman law and Roman civilization were higher than British. They may have been as hasty and superficial as Sir John Woodroffe declares Archer to have been, but they did not think so and anyhow the sole justification of their conquest and occupation was that they were right. We shall hhave to clear out of India some days as the Romans had to clear out of Britain; perhaps the sooner the better for both parties. But it is certain that if, after that happens, the Indians are ever to say "It was a good thing for us that the westerners came and taught us something", it will be because the English criticism of India was Archer's criticism, and not that of the accidental renegades who swell the heads of our Indian students by assuring them that we are cruel barbarians compared to them. Archer would have been the last man to deny that we are shocking barbarians according to our own standards; that white women with small ear-rings cannot logically despise brown women with large noserings, and that the Fundamentalist who prosecutes a school teacher for refusing to bow the knee to the god to whom Jephitha sacrified his daughter can hardly hope to impose himself on an educated Hindu as a pioneer of thought. All the same, the Fundamentalist does not sacrifice his daughter or even his calf, and would send anyone who did to the electric chair or the lunatic asylum; and the eastern toleration of noserings is not justified by Western toleration of ear-rings. People who make the one an excuse for the other will never do anything to lighten the load of human superstition; and as this was really Archer's appointed task in life he wrote one of the most useful because one of the most resolutely unsympathetic books on India produced in his generation. It is not all unsympathetic or anti-Indian; very far from it. But it was the unsympathetic part that was needed and effective.

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes al hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 8 as.
3 cakes Re. 1
12 cakes Re. 3

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar Calcutta

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress to meet Mr. V. V. Giri, Servants of India Society's Home, 7 p.m. (S.T.)

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails of June 30 due at 5 a.m.

Harwood League: Y.M.C.A. vs. Cheshires Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Dr. T. B. Sapru's lecture on "Present Political Situation," Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. B. J. Desai presiding, 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 16.

The s.s. "Malwa" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Hardwood League: Cheshires vs. B. B. R. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions and classified in Group "B" are required to attend at the High Court on the first floor on Friday morning at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

"GENESIS OF CHRISTIANITY."

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Sreeman Pandit Satya Priya will deliver a lecture on "The Genesis of Christianity."

"DEALINGS OF LIFE."

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (B.T.) when Sreeman Girdharlal G. Mehta, Prof. of Phrenology will deliver a lecture on "Dealings of Life."

LOKMANYA TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary will be celebrated to-day (Friday), in the evening, at Chowpati. The programme is as under:—(1) 5 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Recital of Powadas. (2) 5-30 to 6 Puran. (3) 6 to 7 Lectures, when Drs. Surtakar, Welkar and Messrs. A. B. Kolhatkar Silam, Vaidya Gurjar and others will speak. (4) 7 to 7-30 Goranan Mela songs.

All the devotees of the late Lokmanya are cordially invited to attend the function.

DR. T. B. SAPRU LECTURE.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru K.C.S.I., will address a public meeting on the "Present Political Situation" to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road Girgaum, under the auspices of the Indian National Party, Bombay. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O.S.K. steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Moji on the 13th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on 11th August via usual ports.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

DR. UNWALA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute, Dr. Jamshed Manekji Unvala, will deliver this evening the last of his series of four public lectures at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, 172 Hornby Road, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—Methods of the disposal of the Dead in Susa". The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides.

MR. GIRI IN BOMBAY.

TO-DAY'S WELCOME MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held to-day (Friday), at 7-0 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to give a cordial welcome to Mr. V. V. Giri, the Indian Workers' Delegate to the tenth International Labour Conference.

HONGKONG BANK DIVIDEND

Bombay, July 14.

A telegram from Head Office in Hongkong states the Directors have declared an ad interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1927 at the rate of £3/- per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax payable 8th August.

THEFT AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET

Taherali Mohmedali a dealer in arms and ammunition and residing on the ground floor of a house at Abdul Rehman Street reports to the police that on Tuesday night he fastened the doors of his room from inside and went to sleep. At 4-30 a.m. on Wednesday when he got up he found the door of his room open. He grew suspicious and examined his room when he found his cupboard and safe open and gold and pearl ornaments valued at Rs. 4,182 stolen.

CHIEF JUDGE OF BOMBAY SMALL CAUSE COURT.

MR. H. B. TYABJI TO ACT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Husain Badruddin Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Chief Judge, Small Cause, Court, Bombay, vice Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, LL.B., appointed to act as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pending further orders.

A LOVER'S SUICIDE

RESULT OF REJECTED OVERTURES?

A case of suicide under dramatic circumstances was the subject of inquest by the Coroner on Thursday. Shantaram Balaram Achrekar (24), went to Moreshwar Bapuji residing in Mandori Building at Lamington Road and suddenly became unconscious. He died in a few minutes death being due to opium poisoning. Two letters were found in his coat pocket, one addressed to Kamalabai Moreshwar with whom he stated he was madly in love, and to whom he wrote, "The ways of Providence are mysterious and there was the hand of God in our friendship. If not in this world, in the world to come, we will enjoy." Another letter was addressed for the police in which he expressed his regret that Kamlabai had jilted him.

Kamlabai, a student in the Training College, in her evidence before the Coroner, denied having ever being in love with the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict of suidice.

"SHE WAS UNFAITHFUL TO ME"

MILL OPERATIVE MURDERS HIS MISTRESS

The quiet locality of Arthur Road was thrown into considerable consternation on Wednesday evening when the news spread like wild fire that a young Hindu woman was done to death. The police being informed repaired to the scene and arrested Rama Tanu, a mill operative (40) residing in Bawla Chawl at Arthur Road. The police enquiries showed that Gangabai the deceased, was kept by Rama Tanu for the last two years. Recently, Gangabai transferred her love to somebody else which caused a rupture between Rama, and his mistress. Last week she left Rama and went to live elsewhere. On Wednesday evening she suddenly appeared and again words were exchanged between the two. Gangabai being enraged, it is alleged, kicked Rama, whereupon Rama whipped out a knife and stabbed her on the chest. The knife penetrated to the lungs which caused instantaneous death. On Thursday morning an inquest was held by the Coroner touching the death of Gangabai when Rama was present. When asked by the Coroner if he had anything to say in the Court in regard to the evidence led against him Rama said:—"Ganga was unfaithful to me and, therefore, I killed her."

The jury returned a virdict of murder against the suspect Rama.

NAGDEVI MARWARI BOY MURDER CASE.

FURTHER REMAND GRANTED.

The twelve accused persons who have been placed under arrest by the City Police in connection with the murder of a Marwari boy six weeks ago at Nagdevi Street were placed before Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon police Court on Thursday morning on a further application for remand. Mr. Kaderbhoy, counsel for some of the accused, objected to further remands as this was the fifth application for remand. Asked by the Court as to whether they had any objections to being remanded into police custody, some of the accused stated "both anand hai" (we have very great joy); one accused, who is a drug eater complained that he did not get his daily allowance of opium, and was prepared to commit "hara kiri" if provided with a pen knife for that purpose. On hearing Sub-Inspector Hakim as to the course the police investigations were pursuing, His Worship overruled the objections of the accused and remanded them into further police custody.

JAIL FOR RASH DRIVING.

MOTOR MECHANIC SENTENCED TO 6 WEEKS' HARD LABOUR.

That the period of imposing fines for rash driving has at last come to an end, was forcibly brought to public notice when one Charles Edward, a motor mechanic, received a sentence of six weeks hard labour in the Court of Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon on Thursday morning, on a charge of driving in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human life.

The accused alleged that the brakes were out of order, but it was led in evidence that he was driving without a license. His Worship felt that the option of fine was out of proportion to the seriousness of the case and awarded him a term of imprisonment.

The accused was further placed before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates on a charge of driving without a license and was fined Rs. 30.

DY. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

APPOINTMENT "NOT EXPENSIVE AT ALL."

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

QUESTION OF JOURNAL REFERRED TO JOURNALISTS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Dr. S. S. Batliwala presiding.

DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

Consideration was given to the second report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding proposals for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner after the retirement of Mr. N.D. Mehta, the present incumbent of the post.

After careful consideration of the question, the Committee recommended that the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner should be made after careful scrutiny of the applications received in response to public advertisements.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy moved that the report be approved and adopted and that the Commissioner be informed to take necessary action.

"DO AWAY WITH THE POST."

Dr. A. G. Viegas opposed the proposition and said there was no necessity to appoint a Deputy Commissioner.

Dr. Viegas characterised the presence of the Commissioner on the Committees as a fifth wheel and said the presence of the Commissioner even in the Corporation meetings was not necessary.

He urged the house to do away with the post of the Deputy Commissioner.

He therefore moved an amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration.

Dr. J. N. Choksey seconded the amendment.

Mr. B. T. Desai said the post of the Deputy Commissioner should have been abolished long ago.

"FALSE ECONOMY."

Mr. K. F. Nariman disagreed with Mr. Desai and said it would be false economy to do away with the post of the Deputy Commissioner. If they appointed an Indian to the post with proper qualifications and trained him it was possible that he would in course of time take the post of the Commissioner. He hoped the Legislative Council would give the Corporation the power to appoint their own Commissioner in the near future.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved another amendment to refer the question to a special Committee for report.

Mr. E. R. Heerji Behdin seconded the amendment.

"NOT EXPENSIVE AT ALL."

The Commissioner said the burden of his work had increased tremendously in the past few years and it was very rarely that he went to bed before one o'clock in the morning. The Deputy Commissioner was not expensive at all and warned the Corporation that if the post was done away with the expense would go up by fifteen times. He supported the suggestion of Mr. Nariman to appoint an Indian of the right kind as Deputy Commissioner who, he hoped, would take the place of the Commissioner in course of time.

MR. MEHTA'S WORK APPRECIATED

He referred to the excellent and admirable work done by Mr. N. D. Mehta, the present incumbent, who he regretted was leaving them on account of ill health, otherwise he would have been appointed Commissioner by the Government.

The question was put to the vote and the original proposition was carried.

MUNICIPAL JOURNAL.

The Corporation then considered the fourth report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee regagrding the question of starting a monthly Municipal Journal.

After careful consideration of the question the Committee recommended to the Corporation that they might get the scheme further examined by persons connected with journalism.

Mr. R. M. Crinoy moved that the matter be referred to a special Committee.

Sir V. A. Dabholker moved an amendment that the report be recorded.

Dr. J. V. Vora said other Municipalities in India were publishing their own journals and it was desirable that Bombay Municipality too should have their own journal for the information of the citizens.

"SHOULD HAVE BEEN STARTED LONG AGO".

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said the Commissioner should have started the journal long ago as the Corporation resolution passed two years ago empowered rim to start a journal.

Dr. M. C. Javle opposed the proposition. If such propositions were agreed to he apprehended that other Councillors would bring resolutions to run Municipal tram cars, buses, cinemas and even theatres.

The original proporition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

HIGH COURT.

DAMJI-KASTURBAI MARRIAGE

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN CASE.

Further hearing was resumed on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court, of the sensational action brought by Mulji Damji, a young Hindu aged 22 claiming a declaration that he was legally married to a minor girl named Kasturbai.

Mr. M. P. Amin, Advocate, with Mr. Motilal Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Suraiya and Co. solicitors appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Makanji Juthabhai Mehta, Bar-at-Law instricted by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Co. represented the defendants.

The plaintiff who gave evidence was cross-examined at great length.

Replying to Mr. O'Gorman, witness said he was living in the house of Umarsey Nagsey, (who was alleged to be the paramour of the girl's mother). His sister served in the house as a cook. A suit was filed against witness in the Small Causes Court by Umarsey which was a bogus suit. Witness did not know anything about the decree or its execution proceedings.

He denied that he had instituted the present suit at the instigation of anybody.

Two or three days after he was arrested. Lalji Bhojraj and others saw him in jail and they told him that his room was locked and his wife was not there.

BETROTHAL.

Continuing witness said he knew that the girl was already betrothed to one Lallu Velji in Cutch. He was informed by three men that the betrothal was set aside. Betrothal inevitably precedes marriage in his community.

Witness was betrothed to Kastur 4 days before the marriage. No writing was made in the community to evidence the betrothal. There were several people pdesent when the betrothal of witness took place. If the match is broken off by bridegroom's refusal to marry, his father is fined by the caste. In this case also when the girl's engagement with Lallu Vilji was broken off.

That was on the day of witness marriage. Lallu Velji had written to the caste and had passed a writing in the book of the caste that his engagement was cancelled.

MARRIAGE RUSHED THROUGH

At witness marriage, the only women present were those of one Velji Keshavji's family. No women relatives of either the bride or the bridegroom were present, though the presence of women is usually required at a marriage. The reason was that witness's marriage was rushed through in a hutry lest the girl's mother might put obstacles in their way.

He did not consult any of his relatives in connection with the marriage.

MARRIAGE SOLEMNISED.

Witness then described the details of the marriage ceremony, which took place at 11 p.m. at night. The girl was brought to the nuptial square (Chori) by her father's brother. At the time of solemnising the union, the officiating priest joined the hands of the plaintiff and the girl, keeping a piece of paper (lagna-puri) between.

BRIDE'S IDENTITY DOUBTED.

Mr. O'Gorman said that the girl would give evidence that she did not go through this marriage at all.

"We don't know" added Counsel, "if he married some other girl". (Laughter).

His Lordship: Was the girl when you married veiled or unveiled? Did the persons present see her?

Witness: She was veiled at the time and those present could not see her face. But after the nuptial was over, witness led her into a room for some ceremonies, and there the veil was removed and people could see her face.

His Lordship—Was it in light or darkness?

Witness—There was a lamp and there was sufficient light.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-day (Friday).

SOVIET GOVT'S DECREE.

LONDON, July 14.

Warsaw.—Refugees from Russia report that the Soviet Government have caused the arrest of hundreds in Kieff including a number of officers of the Ukranian Army in connection with the alleged counter-revolutionary plot. Grinkow, leader of the Ukranian Communist party declares that all arrested persons will be sentenced to death.—Reuter.

NAIROBI CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS.

LONDON, July 13.

Nairobi.—The Conference of the bishops and the delegates of the East African diodioceses of Nyasaland, Uganda, Momceses concluded at Nairobi to-day. It was unanimously resolved that time had arrived for the formation of a province of East Africa to include the dioceses of Nysaland, Uganda, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Upper Nile and Massasi and to recommend a scheme to the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was also resolved that a synod should be called to elect the archbishop.—Reuter's Special.

Paris.—Clemenceau has improved and the doctor has authorised the resumption of the normal ditt.—Reuter's Special.

FLAT RATE SYSTEM.

BOMBAY MERCANTILE COMMUNITY' PROTEST.

A memorial has been submitted to the Government of India by 16 leading Commercial Associations of Bombay in the matter of Message Rate System proposed to be introduced by the Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd., from which a few extracts are given below:—

The Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., is a public utility company and its main duty ought to be the convenience of the public whom it is supposed to serve. There is, however, little, if anything, in the working of this Company to distinguish it from any other Joint Stock Company working mainly with an eye to the earning of dividends. The cost of an Exchange line in Bombay whether for business or residential purposes has always been high; it has prgressively increased with the passage of years. The installation of the latest and the most up-to-date plant has not led to the reduction of the cost of working; the growth in the number of subscribers has not resulted in any relief to them. Every improvement in the Company's position has served only to swell the profits of its shareholders and to inflate the value of its scrip and the proposed scheme is yet another attempt to secure larger dividends.

After giving the history of the working of the company, and pointing out the strong position, the company held before the automatic system was substituted for the manual system, the representation says that shareholders must not be penalised for the wrong calculations and wrong judgments of the Directors. It further says:—

We claim that we have proved the hollowness of the Company's contention that the Flat Rate system is not paying its way. We shall now turn to its other contentions. The Company argues that the substitution of the Message Rate system is necessary for working the Company's plant to its full capacity and for securing a more equitable incidence of the cost between the large and small user. The Company has stated again and again that the present Flat Rate is too high for the small user and that the large user is getting the benefit of the system at a cost much below the market rate. We agree with the Company that the present Flat Rate is a serious hardship to the small user, whether a businessman or a householder, and we are certain that but for the thoughtless and extravagant methods of the Company, it would have been possible to give him some relief while securing handsome dividends to the Company's shareholders. We are also convinced that the substitution of the Message Rate system for the Flat Rate system can lead to one result and one result alone the swelling of the Company's profits following on the increased charges both to the large and the small user; but since the Company has based its case mainly almost exclusively on the supposed benefits of the Message Rate system to the small user, it becomes necessary to examine the facts more closely. Under the Company's proposals the cost of the Message Rate system will be as follows:—

		Rs.
1.	Installation Fee.	30.
2.	Fixed rental for Exchange line.	144 a year.
3.	Callcharges.	12 calls a rupee.

The representation ends with remarks to the effect that the proposals of the Company, therefore, stand self-condemned. The Message Rate has no advantage which cannot be secured by a well-regulated Flat Rate; but the Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd., has tried to use the small user as a blind for increasing its revenues. We therefore respectfully urge upon Government the necessity of disallowing the Company's proposals which are not justified either in the interests of the users of the telephone in particular or the public in general.

REFORMS COMMISSION.

B. P. A. URGES EARLY APPOINTMENT

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held on Wednesday last, the following resolution was unanimously passed and it was resolved to send a copy of the same to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and His Excellency the Viceroy.

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association urges upon the Government the necessity for appointing the Statutory Commission on Reforms as early as possible and the personnel of the Commission should be such as would command the confidence of the people of India and the majority should be Indians".

WELL-KNOWN KHOJA SHARE BROKER'S DEATH.

The death occurred in Bombay on Tuesday night of Mr. Goolamhusein Moloobhai, a leading share-broker. Since his return from England two or three years ago, he was laid up with paralysis, the immediate cause of death being heart failure.

Men and Matters.

Sir Stanley Jackson calls India "the greatest partner of the British Empire." But great in what way? From the point of view of the Britishers, this country is a very convenient partner. It is told to be a sleeping partner whether it likes or no, and the partnership means for the British Imperialism Limited plenty of dividends.

* * *

A Free Press message says that the London "Times" prints in its "Trade and Engineering Supplement" of May 21, 1927 a half-page advertisement from the Bombay Port Trust. The advertisement is reported to have cost the Trust £500. What is that trifling sum, sir, when the interests of British shipping in India are concerned? India pays the £500. Not Britain.

* * * * *

At the Improvement Trust Committee on Wednesday: Mr. Tairsee—"Even Sir V. A. Dabholkar would not be opposed to expressing a salutary opinion."

Sir V. A. D.—"I agree."

How generous of him!

* * * * *

There are Leagues and Leagues in the world, some for the promotion of international peace like the one at Geneva, others for the promotion of sport like the Harwood variety in Bombay.

* * * * * *

But America, original in the matter of Leagues as in many other things, has started a novel League. It is the Husbands' Defence League. Its demands are, indeed, very moderate.

* * * * * *

Its members ask no more "than to be freed from housework except when there is sickness in the home or more thon three children in the family" and they also beg "to be permitted one evening a week out with no explanations." Will American wives now be generous and show chivalry to their husbands? The husbands await their decision anxiously.

* * * * *

Employer: "You come in here—wearing a new suit—and ask for a rise! Who put you up to it?"

Junior Clerk: "Th-th-the tailor, sir."

LEASE FOR POINCEAR CABINET.

COMMUNIST MOTION DEFEATED.

LONDON, July 13.

Paris.—The threat against the existence of the Poincare Cabinet has been ended by the Chamber by 356 votes to 171 rejecting the Communist motion which would have increased by about six millions sterling expenditure proposed by the Government for increasing the salaries of civil servants.

ABOLITION OF P.R.

The Senate by 213 votes to 67 adopted a bill abolishing the proportional representation and substituting the system of single-member constituencies for the Chamber.—Reuter.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

SPECIAL SESSION AT RAJKOT

(From a Correspondent.)

JETPUR, July 14.

The Executive Committee meeting of the Kathiawar Political Conference to be held at Rajkot on the 17th instant will consider the question of convening a special session of the Kathiawar Political Conference to protest against the Viramgam Customs Barrier and to consider and resort to such measures as will remove the hardships of the travelling public and traders and to secure their rights to the Maritime States of Kathiawar under the agreement of 1917 of which they are at present summarily deprived without any justifiable cause by the Government of India.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July. 14.
Previous Closing Rate	18.08
To-day's Opening Rate	18.22
Difference	+.14
To-day's Closing Rate	18.13
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL.

	July. 14.
Previous Closing Rate	9.62
To-day's Opening Rate	9.59
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.70
Difference	+.08

Broach Apl/May expectation 356 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, July 14.
Silver Ready	25 14 0
Difference	Unchanged
Silver Forward	25 14 0
Difference	Unchanged

Tone of market:—Steady.

RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA,

No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Offices at Calcutta, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Gadag.

specialises in High-grade American Lubricating **Grease,** Belt Paste, Hair Belting and Leather Belting, Compressed Red Sheet Jointing, Bituminous paint, etc. All consulting, **engineering** and **analytical work** undertaken. House Decoration, Painting, Wiring Contracts also undertaken.

5

SECOND EDITION

JUST PUBLISHED

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH

Professor of Economics, University of Bombay

New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

Price Rs. 10.

Published by

D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co.

KITAB MAHAL

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.

Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and Office have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY JULY 15, 1927.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY.

The mills of Heaven grind slow, and the wheels of Government move slowly. Though His Excellency the Chancellor was supposed to be personally taking a keen interest in the reform of our University on lines in keeping with the spirit of the age, it is more than three years since he appointed a University Reform Committee, and nearly two years since that body reported; and yet we have for the first time to-day some concrete evidence of the desire of His Excellency's Government to do something constructive in the matter. The Bill is a concrete, but also a complex, proposal, which needs to be studied carefully before an opinion can be pronounced on its several clauses. Contenting ourselves, to-day, with a brief notice of the general principles underlying the Bill, as gathered from the official statement of Objects and Reasons, we cannot help remarking upon a most significant omission from the document before us. No mention is made here of the inability of a centralised Presidency institution to cope effectively with the teaching of its alumni in outside centres. In the opinion of many who first took up the cause of University reform in this Presidency, this was the most important consideration for the wholesale reconstruction of the *alma mater* of the *elite* of Bombay. But neither the Bill nor its accompanying statement of objects and reasons makes the slightest allusion to this most radical question of University reform. The decentralisation of the Presidency University of Bombay has been desired, as much in the interests of better education in the Bombay city itself, as on behalf of the several clearly marked and distinct linguistic units, each with a culture and an outlook of its own, which make up the administrative mass known as the Bombay Presidency. We cannot but wonder at this surprising omission, especially after both the special Committee on University Reform and the present Senate of the University had commended the principle of provincial universities. If the Chancellor and his advisers are intending to perpetuate this unwieldy mass in an illogical heterogeneous unit, they are making the greatest possible mistake; if they are waiting for the day when constitutionally the province of Bombay comes to be split up into its natural constituents, they might at least have included a clause, whereby an adequate indication would have been afforded of the acceptance, in principle, of the idea of separate provincial universities. But the Bill chooses to be unseasonably reticent; and we fear no Bill, which omits even a mention of this most important,—and, in our judgment, the most urgent—matter can be said to be either complete or satisfactory.

It is not merely in the lack of due recognition of the divergent needs of the different provinces in the Presidency that the Bill is defective. On another matter of equally first class fundamental importance, the Bill is most reprehensively silent, if not positively misleading. The statement of objects and reasons gives every prominence to the desirability of enlisting public sympathy in the cause of higher education in the Presidency. We have nothing but praise for the attempt to enlist such sympathy but we take leave to question if the mere association of the representatives of public bodies in the governing authority of the University would suffice to make up for the present lack of public enthusiasm. The question resolves itself into this:—Is the Bombay University to be converted,—gradually, if you like but surely,—into a truly teaching University? or are we to be wedded to the dangerous fiction that ours is a teaching University,—teaching through its affiliated colleges? No University can deserve the name of a veritable centre of learning and research which has not direct governing authority over the institutions through and in which its instruction or training is imparted; sufficient, that is, to permit that co-ordination of effort which is to-day sadly conspicuous by its absence. As far as we can judge from a glance at the provisions of the present Bill, it perpetuates the present undesirable system of independent, un-co-ordinated mutually exclusive colleges, subject to a more or less vague allegiance to the University, as implied in the terms and conditions of affiliation. The ideal in each of these colleges is to become a miniature University in itself, more out of reasons of prestige than through any regard for its own competence or possibilities. This means material loss in efficiency; and we trust the legislators will see to it that the defect is removed while it is yet time to remedy it. In advocating our ideal of a fully, directly, teaching University, we are not unaware of the history of our University, nor unmindful of the difficulty of a sudden twist in the channel of natural growth and development. On this account, we are quite willing that the process of conversion from the present examining to a fully teaching university should be slow, and by well-marked stages. The University may begin only with postgraduate teaching, or even with research exclusively; and there too it may commence with a certain specified number of subjects for which its resources in men, money, and material are adequate, leaving it to the colleges to continue that work in the large mass of unreserved subjects. It may likewise legitimately do everything in its power to secure the willing co-operation of the existing colleges by every possible inducement to those colleges to make the venture a success. But, however modestly the process may begin, begin it must; and no measure which precludes even the chance of a beginning can be considered to be satisfactory.

Another matter of fundamental importance, which needs a mention even in this hurried review, is in connection with the principal officers permitted to the University under the present Bill. The Bill is in this regard inconsistent with itself; for while on the one hand it has made no sufficient provision for the gradual but certain transformation of this University into a teaching body, it nevertheless contemplates the possibility of a full-time, salaried educationist-administrator, or Rector. If we recollect rightly, the present Senate has turned down the proposal of the Reform Committee in that behalf; and the drafters of the Bill have thus given that body a slap in the face, by introducing the Rector, even though by means of a permissive clause. We object to this, and not merely on the score of expense. The Rector is bound to be a most costly luxury likely to be selected from among the waifs and strays, the flotsam and jetsam of retired Government Servants, probably Europeans of the sympathy (?)) and attainments of the late Principal of the Elphinstone College, for example. We object also on grounds of expediency. There is no case for duplicating the chief officer in the University. We object to the obsolete principle, accepted by the Bill, as regards the recruitment of the Vice-Chancellor. But leaving that aside for the moment as a matter of detail, we cannot understand on what reasons of principle the overpaid and underworked office of a Rector is desirable, while the Vice-Chancellor still remains the chief officer of the University. The present Vice-Chancellor has, it is true, shown himself to be lamentably lacking in a proper regard to the concerns of the University. Witness his repeated absence from Bombay at the most critical periods in the University year. But is that a reason to add to the expensiveness of the University? Is that a reason for the complication of jurisdiction, powers, and functions as between two of the most important officers in the University? Either abolish the Vice-Chancellor, or convert him, if you like into a full-time, salaried, executive officer,—though for our part we cannot help feeling the honorary Vice-Chancellor will always command greater respect; or dispense with the Rector. But we would not have both, the Rector as well as the Vice-Chancellor.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

In the extremely cautious replies to various addresses of welcome which Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal, gave on his return to Calcutta after the summer holidays at Darjeeling, there runs a note of dissatisfaction that Indians are not making full use of the great opportunities provided for them "to produce statesmen." A longer acquaintance with the conditions of political and industrial life in Bengal will, we are confident, convince Sir Stanley Jackson that the opportunities provided for Indians in the political field in the shape of Dyarchy are a fraud and a humbug and an insult to their intelligence while in the industrial field Calcutta affords the humiliating spectacle for Indians of the main business lines having already become a virtual monopoly of foreigners. British vested interests have thrived exceedingly well on the banks of the Hooghly and the Government of Bengal have always acted in regard to them in conformity with Lord Curzon's famous dictum "ours to administer: yours to exploit." The solicitude for the people of Bengal which the new Governor shows should find early expression in concrete acts like the promotion of indigenous industries, and tackling the problem of middle class unemployment and in an endeavour to lessen the crushing burden of taxation under which the Bengali peasant groans and sweats. He should realise that if he really desires opportunities of the right type to be created for Indians "to produce statesmen," his urgent duty is to accept the statement made by the Mahajan Sabha of Calcutta in their address of welcome to him that "the experiment of Dyarchy had been found to be expensive and unsuitable to this country" and to press for the total scrapping of this hybrid system.

But within the short period of four months that the new Governor of Bengal has been in touch with his province he has already come to the conclusion that the Europeans in the province make it a point "to approach the consideration of big questions from the point of view of the general interest of India and not from any narrow or selfish consideration." This is, indeed, a remarkably sudden discovery and as it is in absolute variance with the experience of the children of the soil in Bengal its enunciation by Sir Stanley Jackson at the dinner given to him by the European Association is an indication that he will after all follow the stereotyped policy of safeguarding British vested interests in preference to those of India on the ground that the view of the British merchants in India is never determined by narrow or selfish considerations. But Sir Stanley Jackson should be prepared in that case to meet steady and continuous opposition to such a policy. It is for him, on the eve of his career as an administrator, to choose between a policy which will please only his British shopkeeper cousins in India or a policy which is prompted by the appreciation of the Indian point of view that mere lip sympathy with India, mere verbal flattery of her by apostrophizing her as "the greatest partner of the British Empire" is of no avail unless it is accompanied by the setting up of a machinery of real responsible government in this country. His sincerity of purpose will be judged by Indians by the attitude he takes up regarding the detenus. The resolution passed by the Calcutta Municipal Corporation on Wednesday asking for their release should be a reminder to him of the strength of feeling on the subject in India except amongst the British vested interests whose representatives in the Corporation duly dissented from the resolution and thus gave a fresh proof of their desire to identify themselves with "the general interests of India"! We note that the new Governor says that his experience of political life in England has taught him to hold "an exceptional respect" for the work of women in the political sphere. He hopes that "the influence and interest" of Indian women can be utilised not only in this sphere but in many other directions. We are sure he can easily utilise the influence and interest of the women of his province in a variety of directions if only he endeavours to bestow a generous measure of financial support from the State to the many schemes for the rapid promotion of nation-building activities in which educated Bengali women are already evincing a good deal of interest.

THE NEW REGIME IN MYSORE.

EDUCATIONAL EXPANSION.

(BY "SREENIVAS".)

II.

In the field of administration, the last twelve months have not been barren of results. The Economic Conference which did such useful work during the first eight years of its existence and whose activities had had to be curtailed in subsequent years on account of the prevailing financial stringency, was resuscitated and given a direction at once cautious and practical. A reorganisation of the Mysore military forces was undertaken with a view to improving the prospects of the ranks, as also the equipment which was found to be rather below standard. A programme of tank restoration for the next three years has been drawn up and necessary funds provided to enable the restoration works being proceeded with briskly. "We have laid down a definite programme" said the Dewan in his address to the Assembly "for the next three years nor shall we be satisfied until every tank in the State which is worth restoration is in thoroughly good order."

At the suggestion of the Board of Education a detailed educational survey has been ordered to be conducted in the Districts of Bangalore and Kadur in the first instance, embracing within its purview the various social and economic factors that affect education in its various grades. Such a survey, it will be realised, is an essential preliminary to the framing of a comprehensive programme of educational expansion in the State and its results will therefore be watched with interest. Problems of girls' education are receiving special attention and the interest which has been taken by women themselves was increasingly manifest during the past year. A conference of ladies of all castes and communities was held at Bangalore in November last under the distinguished presidency of Mrs. Mirza Ismail, to consider the problems relating to education and social reform as affecting women generally. The Conference was very largely attended, great enthusiasm prevailed among the delegates who were inspired by good sense and sound judgment, as the proceedings showed and the resolutions adopted were significant of their anxiety to improve the status of women in the social, educational and political spheres. In this movement for the betterment of woman's lot, as in other respects, Mysore has been very much in the lime light and it redounds greatly to the credit of the State. Another resolution of importance bearing on education refers to the medical inspection of children in primary schools. A scheme has recently been sanctioned by Government, providing for such inspection in the schools of Bangalore City and its extension to other centres is also in contemplation.

RELIEF OF RYOTS.

A Bill for the relief of agricultural indebtedness is on the "tapis". The agricultural population constitute the very backbone of the State, but they are writhing helpless in the coils of a most iniquitous system of usury. Measures for the amelioration of their lot are, therefore, greatly to be welcomed and the proposed legislation is a step in the right direction and has been undertaken none too soon. Its principal object is to benefit the ryots and relieve them of the chronic indebtedness which is crushing them. The weight of popular opinion is clearly in favour of the bill which is designed to secure so admirable an object and it may be hoped that ere long it will find a place on the Statute-Book.

Then, there is the insistent problem of unemployment of the educated, a problem which is becoming grave and demands most sympathetic attention. This is neither the place nor the occasion to trace the causes of such unemployment. The Government recognises the potential dangers to social progress which it is fraught with, if it continues to go unsolved and have appointed a committee to go into the question and suggest remedial

(Continued on page 10).

NOTES OF THE DAY

Catchwords.

It is India's misfortune that everybody wishes to cure her ills by providing catchwords. "Decentralisation" is the catchword Lord Oliver favours. Speaking at the Labour Summer School at Gindford he said that "decentralisation" must be the "next advance" towards democratic Government in India. In his lordship's opinion it is "neither prudent nor reasonable" to establish suddenly complete self-Government in India. In view of the fact that Indians have been crying out for the last fifty years for real self-government, they cannot fail to see the worthlessness of this cry of suddenness when it is a question of the grant of even the minutest particle of that precious commodity on the part of England. It is significant, by the way, that no political party in England dared to talk about the danger of "sudden and complete" grant of self-government when it was conferred on South Africa after the Boer War.

Very Annoying.

Britain and Italy find it very annoying that the Franco-Spanish conversations on the question of Tangier should have resulted in an impasse. There is an understanding between Great Britain and Italy on the subject of Tangier, and that is to force France and Spain to come to the conclusion that Tangier is an international area in the administration of which the principal European Powers should be jointly associated. But Spain claims that she has far more vital interests and "rights" in Tangier than any other Power and in making the claim for a preponderent voice in the administration of the port she suddenly remembers the Shereef. Three months ago when the controversy over the question was acute, Spanish newspapers declared that Spain's policy was "Tangier for the Shereef." The French newspapers declared that the French policy was "Tangier for the Sultan." The Spanish slogan meant exclusive control of Tangier by Spain. The French slogan meant its exclusive control by France. The Moroccans, the indigenous population of the territory do not, of course, count and the quarrel of the Powers over Tangier is likely to continue longer.

Ridiculous Parsimony.

Government's new policy of wilfully restricting the number of trained teachers for primary schools, is most reactionary and opposed to every sound principle of education. In order to defend the closing down of Training Colleges one after another, they have come out with a communique which says that for the sake of "expansion" of primary education it is enough to have 50 per cent. trained teachers, that in most districts the number of trained teachers is far in excess of the limit, and that trained teachers are too costly to Government. Now, if any class of pupils needs trained teachers at every stage, it is the little children in primary schools. Most of these never can go beyond the primary stage and soon lapse into illiteracy unless they have been well taught. Educational Inspectors all over India have borne ample testimony to this fact and have always pleaded for more and more trained teachers. It is a pity that the Bombay Government, of all others, should suddenly cry halt to their progress. The limit of 50 per cent. is most arbitrary, if there should be a limit at all. We have known a minimum limit in such cases but never a maximum. The apparently large number of trained teachers in Bombay is only due to the extremely low standard of training insisted upon. To reduce the number of even such teachers at a time when the growth of compulsory education demands a proportionately growing number of efficient teachers, and all this in the name of economy, is putting a premium on inefficiency and a miserable specimen of official parsimony.

The Right Perspective.

The "Rhodesia Herald" says that there is "an undoubted desire" on the part of the Government and the public in the Colony "to give those Indans settled in the country the fair and just treatment to which they are entitled as law-abiding industrious subjects of the King." This is the right manner in which to view the question of the rights of the Indian community in Rhodesia, and we hope the Draft Licensing Bill recently introduced in the Legislative Council of the Colony which made the Indians apprehend that their position was being made similar to that of the Natal and Transvaal Indians, will be withdrawn. There is no necessity for those vexatious trade restrictions on Indians in Rhodesia, the existence of which in Natal and Transvaal has evoked so much justifiable resentment amongst the Indians there. The Rhodesian journal says that in the Colony "what is known in the Union as the "Indian Problem" does not exist." Let not Rhodesia commit the folly of creating one.

Commonsense, Please.

What is wrong with the Bengal Congress Committee? For nearly two years past they have had any number of petty quarrels on every conceivable trivial subject. We thought that the recent arbitration case and the consequent overhauling of the whole committee according to the arbitrator's award would terminate these quarrels. But it seems that is not to be. The "Karmis," we understand are now seeking to make capital of Mr Sen-Gupta's reception of the Governor at the Rescue Home meeting. Surely, this is carrying Non-Co-operation too far, farther than even Mahatma Gandhi would. We remember Mahatmaji having said more than once that in a purely humanitarian task like famine relief or Khaddar he would not mind co-operating with Government. And it is well-known that he even went to Mahableshwar to see the acting Governor of Bombay. In the case of the public meeting in question Mr. Sen Gupta's so-called co-operation was only an act of courtesy due from the President of the organiser's committee. However, there is no need for Mr. Sen-Gupta to resign from the Congress executive. A little more tact and a friendly talk with the well-meaning but over-zealous young "Karmis" should suffice to close the episode.

Kathiawar's Protest.

The latest news from Viramgaum is hardly reassuring. The officials' inexperience and consequent bungling, added to the severity of the customs rules, are naturally extremely exasperating. Not even Government's own rules seem to be fairly enforced. Under the rules Kathiawar produce is exempted from duty. But copper and brass vessels made in Kathiawar are freely taxed on the specious plea that the metal plates must be of foreign origin. How can the officials be sure of that or whether the plates have not been taxed before? It is harder for the owner of the vessels to prove the origin of the plates. The very uncertainty adds not a little to the confusion of the present state of things and is sure to prove a fruitful source of corruption. The experience of the past leaves no doubt about that. We are glad that the people of Kathiawar intend holding a special session of the Kathiawar Political Conference to protest against the wanton injustice of the Government of India.

POT-BOILERS.

WILFRED, DUDLEY AND HORACE—MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION—ARRIVE.

You remember my three English chums Wilfred, Dudley and Horace. You remember the scare they got of me in London—when they could not trace my girl-wives. And you remember how, taking into account their naive questions about India and their boyish absorption in the late William Archer's "Eastern" Melodrama, "The Green Goddess," I was waiting to hear of their appointments to the Royal Commission. My expectations, I am delighted to say, have been more than fulfilled. Not merely one but all three of my chums have been chosen to sit on the Commission, while who else but that dear lad, Dudley, affectionately called "Dud," should become the President?

Sporting to their toe-nails they did not forget me in their greatness. They traced my address through the co-operation of the C. I. D. both of England and of India. And they got me the title of Rao Bahadur. "Rao Bahadur Royal Jester." You laugh? But then how about the anti-climax in "Maharaja" or Maharana—"Major Sir" So-and-So?

I call them familiarly by their Christian names but it goes without saying that each of my chums has now got a tail of titles. Wilfred becomes the Rt. Hon. Baron Bayswater G.C.B.; G.C.I.E., etc., Dudley is known to the world as the Rt. Hon. the Earl Dud of Bloomsbury, G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., F.R.G.S., etc., while Horace becomes the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Purga-Tory Bart, K.C.S.I., K.C.B., etc.

As I have said before, what these fresh, unspoiled, public school. Englishmen know of India could be symbolically expressed on a fool's-cap. Which, in a manner or speaking, was their ticket to their present enviable billet upon the hospitality of the Indian taxpayer.

And in view of their qualifications, their very prime qualifications of virgin innocence of Indian life, I said, I would anxiously wait to hear what they had to tell us about us and our country that we did not know. Now we know. The Earl Dud of Bloomsbury made a wonderful speech to the deputation of Rao Bahadurs who waited on him at Government House. It revealed his amazing grasp of Indian national aspirations and showed the original value of his being unprepossessed with any direct preferences or prejudices for India through previous present contact.

Said, the Rt. Hon. Earl Bloomsbury affectionately called "Dud."

"Gentlemen, we members of the Royal Commission On The Statutory Reforms deem it a unique privilege to be able to address you on behalf of His Imperial Majesty King George V. on your national development and political destiny under the aegis of the glorious British Empire. Our privilege is the more unique in that our absolute personal detachment from you and your country has put us in an exceptionally favourable position to judge you in the light of your historical traditions and to determine in the light of our own democratic traditions the exact and detailed terms of your political development and the specific conditions that would contribute to your prosperity and well-being as a nation. I am glad to be able to say that while our Home Government takes a close interest in your efforts to manage your own affairs and keenly studies the changing features of your political landscape, His Majesty the Emperor takes a

(Continued on page 10).

LORD OLIVIER UNMASKED.

"INDIANS DO NOT DESIRE COMPLETE SELF-GOVT."

SIR SIVASWAMY IYER NOT KEEN ON REFORMS.

RIFT IN JUSTICITE CAMP.

MADRAS MINISTRY'S DAYS NUMBERED?

LONDON, July 13.

In a speech at the Labour Summer School, Guildford, Lord Olivier expressed the opinion that it would not be reasonable or prudent at present to establish suddenly complete self-government in India. "It is not within the range of practical politics to-day nor do Indian politicians themselves desire it." Decentralisation must be the next advance towards the democratic Government in India.—Reuter.

DANGER OF HURRYING UP

SIR SIVASWAMY ON REFORMS ENQUIRY

OOTACAMUND, July 14.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer has issued the following to the Associated Press:

I am not one of those who are keen about acceleration of the appointment of the Statutory Commission for two reasons. I should prefer the commission to begin work towards the end of 1928. It may be hoped that the tension between Hindu and Mahomedan communities may be eased in the interval and that the attempt now being made to reach an agreed solution of the disputes between them may result in some satisfactory understanding. It is also desirable that the disposal of the recommendations of the commission should be left over to the next Parliament.

As regards the character and composition of the Commission I agree with my esteemed friend Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in holding that the work of the commission will not be of merely judicial character. The functions of the Commission will be not merely to enquire into the working of the system of Government and other matters mentioned in Section 84-A of the Statute, but also to make recommendations in their report as to the further action to be taken in the matter of constitutional reforms. Everybody knows that even in the purely judicial enquiries, the conclusions are influenced by the psychology of the judges, especially when the conclusion has to be formed regarding motives of persons circumstances which go to extenuate or aggravate their conduct and allowances to be made for impulses under which they may have acted. Inquiries into the conduct of the persons involve not merely the question of what they did, but also why they acted in the particular way. Differences amongst judges are not unknown and are due to differences in their experience of human nature their width of outlook and their sympathies. If the personal equation of judges is liable to enter even into judicial enquiries, it is far more so in the investigation of political behaviour and management of political institutions.

Moreover the recommendations to be made by the commissioners in their report do not partake of judicial character at all. Prescription of remedies and devises in constitutional matters opens up a large field for play of individual judgment which must vary with the culture, outlook and prepossessions of persons and it is not a little affected by persuasion of the parties to which they belong. It may perhaps be said that whatever may be the recommendations in the report, ultimate decision will lie with Parliament, but surely it cannot be denied that the recommendations in the report will carry great weight, and will largely sway the decision.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION.

Neither the device of co-operation nor appointment of assessor will sedve purpose or satisfy the Indian public it would be deplorable if the Commission were not representative of the different interests which are likely to be affected by its conclusions. The idea that the Commission should be composed of a few Englishmen only is absurd and proceeds upon the mistaken assumption that Englishmen occupy a position of thorough detachment and impartiality. How can this position be ever accepted by Indians or for the matter of that by any impartial observer. It is the United Kingdom that exercises control and authority over the destinies of India and the British Government would not therefore be ready to part with its power and control, having regard to the conflict of interests which is believed to exist between the powers that be and the Indian people. Englishmen will be considered to be as much open to influence of partisanship as Indians partisanship not in favour of any particular party in England but in favour of the maintenance of existing position of authority and privilege.

The Commission should in my opinion be composed of some eminent politicians and constitutional lawyers and some prominent representatives of Indian opinion. It would be desirable to exclude European officials who have served in India as their long separation from free atmosphere of English political life has a tendency to narrow their angle of vision. In the case of several of these officials, it may be said that they are ignorant of English constitutional history as many Indians are of Indian history.

It is to be hoped that the rumour associating General Smuts with the Presidentship or membership of the Commissioner is not well founded.

I would suggest to the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly to move in the next session a resolution urging that reference to the Statutory Commission should include "inter alia" the question how far the policy of increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration has been carried out in the branches of Indian defensive forces and how far it is necessary to accelerate the process.—Associated Press.

DAYS OF DYARCHY IN MADRAS NUMBERED?

STRONG SWARAJ-JUSTICITES COMBINE

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, July 14.

No that even the Justicites at their Coimbatore Conference have resolved not to accept office till provincial autonomy is granted and as a suitable opportunity has now arisen for Congressmen in Madras to break up Dyarchy, it is understood that the leader of the Congress Party, in the Madras Legislative Council will bring up the following resolution in the August meeting of the Madras Legislative Council:

"In view of the experience that Dyarchy has failed and in view of the decision of the two organised political parties in the Province that the office of Ministers under Dyarchy should neither be accepted nor retained, the house expresses its want of confidence in the ministry."

This motion will be brought forward for acceptance at the meeting of the Party which will be held shortly.

WHAT IS NATIONAL DEMAND

EX-MINISTER'S DEFINITION.

MADRAS, July 14.

The possibility of a split in the Justice Camp or the formation of a new party of Constitutionalists in Madras was hinted at by Sir K. V. Reddy in an interview which he gave to the Associaed Press today. Sir Kurma, an ex-Minister, and one of the leaders of the Justice Party, struck a discordant note, it may be remembered, on the Coimbatore resolutions not long ago, and he is now engaged in consulting his friends and followers with a view to forming a new party outside the Justice Camp. The ex-Minister also utilised the occasion to express his views on the forthcoming Statutory Commission.

LORD READING NOT FIT.

He did not favour Lord Reading as President, and said that Lord Selborne appeared to him admirably suited for the purpose as he had made a study of Indian problems without forming any prejudices. The Commission should consist of nine members, two rom the House of Commons, two from the House of Lords including the President, four Indians, two of them Hindus and two Mohammedans, the remaining place to be reserved for Professor Kennedy of Canada.

Sir Kurma was opposed to General Smuts on the ground that he had shown himself to be more a soldier than a statesman. Repudiating the right of the Congress to represent the country as a whole, the Non-Brahmin leader suggested that the National Demand should be presented by a conference of elected members of the various Legislatures to number 75 in all, and to include Ministers and Leaders of the Opposition. The decisions of such a conference should be put before the several legislatures by the respective Ministers who after that should take the matter to a referendum in which at least 25 per cent of the voters should take part and if a majority of the 25 per cent supported the scheme it could then be considered a National Demand. Concluding the ex-Minister condemned the proposal to appoint assessors as a preposterous idea.—A. P.

Mr. I. C. Vallauge, 14th Field Brigade, R.A., has died as result of injuries sustained by fall from his pony while playing a game of polo.—A.P.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

FEDERATION PROPOSED.

SPECIAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

SIMLA, July 14.

An announcement of far-reaching importance regarding the proposal to set up a special commission of enquiry to go into the question of the federation of East and Central Africa is made in a "communique" which runs "His Majesty's Government consider that as the result of discussions between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and representatives in the territories in British Central and East Africa, who attended the recent Colonial Conference, that some form of closer union between the territories of Central and East Africa appears desirable more particularly in regard to the development of transport and communications, customs, tariff and customs administration, scientific research and defence. They have, therefore authorised the Secretary of State to send to Africa a specail commission with the following terms of reference:—

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(1) To make recommendations as to whether either by federation or some other form of closer union more effective co-operation between the different Governments in Central and East Africa may be secured, more particularly in regard to the development of transport and communications customs, tariffs and customs administration, scientific research and defence.

(2) To consider which territories could, either now or at some future time, be brought within any such closer union and, in particular, how best to give effect to Article 10 of the mandate for Tanganyika territory which provides that the mandatory may constitute the territory into a customs, fiscal and administrative union or federation with the adjacent territories under its own sovereignty or control, provided, always, that the measures to adduce to that end do not infringe the provisions of the mandate.

(3) To make recommendations in regard to possible changes in the powers and composition of the various legislative councils of the several territories (a) as a result of the establishment of any federal council or other common authority (b) so as to associate more closely in responsibilities and trusteeship of Government the immigrant communities domiciled in the country and (c) so as, ultimately, to secure more direct representation of native intrests in accordance with (4) below.

(4) To suggest how the dual policy recommended by the Conference of East African Governors (i.e. the complementary development of native and non-native communities) can best be progressively applied in the political as well as the economic sphere.

(5) To make recommendations as to what improvements may be required in internal communications between the various territories so as to facilitate the working of the federation of a closer union.

(6) To report more particulars of the result of the financial aspects of any proposal which they may make under any of the above headings.

ADHERENCE TO "WHITE PAPER."

In making the declaration of policy involved in setting up a commission with these terms of reference His Majesty's Government wish to make it clear that they adhere to the underlying principles of the White Paper of 1923 entitled "Indians in Kenya" (command paper 1922), both in regard to the political status and other rights of British Indians resident in it and also as regards the imperial duty of safeguarding the interests and progress of the native population as trustees for their welfare until such time as they can take part more fully in their own Government and in the common affairs of all races inhabiting the territories. At the same time they wish to place on record their view that while these responsibilities of trusteeship must for some considerable time rest mainly on the Agents of the Imperial Government, they desire to associate more closely in this high and honourable task those who as colonists or residents have identified their interests with a prosperous country.—A.p.

"DON'T STAND BY GOVT."

NON-BRAHMINS ON WAR PATH.

MADRAS, July 14.

More than one hundred members of the "Justice" Party were enrolled at to-day's public meeting at Gokhale Hall in response to the appeal of the Non-Brahmin leaders including Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty who have inaugurated a campaign to popularise the Coimbatore resolutions.

Mr. O. Thanikachalem Chettiar who presided said that it Non-Brahmins entered the Congress it was to save it from the ship-wreck which threatened it. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty condemned communalism and said the present Congress Party in Madras was in power but not in office. Mr. T. V. K. Mudaliar counselled Non-Brahmins against repeating their old mistake of standing by Government, even if a war should break out and asked them to prepare for non-co-operation.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar said that Congressmen were unnerved at Justicities coming into the Congres. The motive of the latter he declared was to work for Swaraj, to break communalism and to make it impossible for the Royal Comission to put off the grant of provincial autonomy for another ten years.—A. P.

DUBLIN IN MOURNING.

WOMEN FAINT, THOUSANDS WEEP

O'HIGGIN'S FUNERAL SCENES

LONDON, July 13.

Extraordinary impressiveness prevailed in Dublin on the occasion of the funeral of Mr. O'Higgins. Business was practically suspended and schools were closed. Half a million people watched the draped guncarriage from St. Andrews Church to the Glasnevin Cemetery and thousands wept openly. Scores of women fainted in the crush. Hush in the Church was broken only by the sound of stifled sobbing. Mrs. O'Higgins frail pathetic figure was on the verge of collapse and with her were the Governor General, three sisters and two brothers of O'Higgins. Mr. Cosgrave was near by. The only words spoken in English were those requesting the prayers for the repose of the soul of the deceased. Members of the Dail and the Senate, consular, judiciary military and civil authorities followed the coffin on foot as well as the local bodies throughout the country.

Lord Balfour, Earl and Countess of Birkenhead, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Viscount Cave, Mr. Churchill, representatives of Mr. Baldwin and other Cabinet members and also ex-minsters and Dominion representatives and relatives of the deceased formed part of the large and representative congregation in the Westminster Cathedral at the requiem mass for Mr. O'Higgins. The Irish Free State Flag was placed on the catafalque as pall. An Irish priest officiated.—Reuter.

DEATH-ROLL MOUNTING UP IN JERUSALEM.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN LUDD AND AMMAN.

LONDON, July 14.

Jerusalem.—The fathderoll continues to mount. Fifteen additional deaths are reported from Loud. Official figures show that in Trans Jordania nine have been killed and 35 seriously injured, in Amman 35 killed and 34 injured and in Essalt 20 killed and 32 injured. The damage is estimated at a quarter million sterling.—Reuter.

DAMAGE CAUSED TO EL AKSA MOSQUE.

DOME ROCK QUITE SAFE

LONDON, July 13.

Jerusalem.—A leading authority on the Moslem architecture, who inspected the temple area ridicules the reports that the erathquake has damaged the dome rock. Some damage has been caused to the El Aksa Mosque and a few buildings in the temple area and also a small shrine but the dome rock is intact though a slight crack in the mosaic is now visible probably as the result of prior deterioration. It is estimated that a thousand sterling will cover the damage in the temple area. Apparently heavy casnalties in Ramleh are due to the collapse of the mosque which was full of worshippers.—Reuter's Special.

MADAME BORODIN RELEASED.

LONDON, July 14.

A Pekins telegram says that Madame Borodin and three Soviet couriers arrested by the followers been released.—Reuter.

TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

AN AMAZING STATEMENT.

WHAT IS THE TRUE POSITION OF THE COMPANY?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am surprised, at what I call a conspiracy of silence, on the part of the investing public and the press with regard to the extraordinary course taken by the Managing Agents, Messrs Tata Sons & Ltd., about the future position of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., The statement published by them is misleading and wrong. This statement has created great excitement in the Share Market and the shares of the Company have gone down by leaps and bounds. I cannot understand for what reasons this amazing statement was made. Has it any connection with speculation? I do not understand why the Press is silent about this most damaging statement. In order to make it clear to the investing public how the statement is misleading and wrongly conceived, I ask your permission to put before the public my views about it and I invite the investing public and the leading lights of the Stock Exchange to give their considered opinion for the benifit of the public at large.

During the past three years the position of the Tata Iron and Steel Company has much improved because the Agents have been able to take by way of depreciation and reserves Rs. 70 lakhs every year. This means that the liquid assets of the Company have been strengthened by more than Rs. 2 crores. It is true that a portion, and I may say a very big portion, of these large reserves has been expended on alterations, additions and extensions, but this very fact has helped the Company to increase its production. It must also be admitted that owing to large sums having been carried to the Reserves, the percentage of profits for the purposes of dividends has been reduced. It must be further admitted that the percentage of profits has been reduced owing to competition, but it must not be forgotten, as evidently the Agents in their official statement to the public seem to have forgotten for what reasons, they themselves know and regard to which the public have a shrewd suspicion, that the production has much increased which adds to the total income of the Company. Sometime ago when a Director of the Company, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. made certain statements in the press regarding the position of the Tata Steel Co. the whole Board of Directors, without a single exception published a statement in reply to Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., contradicting his statements. This gave an impression to the public that the position of the Company was much sounder than that depicted by Sir Cowasji. The general public took that statement at its full value. On the strength of the explanation given by the Board, the public invested their money in the Tata Steel Co's shares. Since then the general condition of the steel industry has much improved. Owing to this improvement the Tata Steel Co. has made large profits which has enabled the Agents to give devidends on second preference shares which they were unable to do inspite of the bounty two years ago. In such circumstances their statement at this juncture is unjustified, misleading to the 'bona fide' investors and calculated to give encouragement to wreckless speculation. I ask the Agents whether they are justified in encouraging such speculation? Are the Agents bent upon spoiling the good name of Tatas which was a hall mark in Bombay and India? Such a misleading statement ought not to have come from a distinguished firm like Tata Sons & Ltd. I am sure the investing public are competent enough to judge the position of the Company from the balance sheets. I consider the statement as an insult to the common sense and judgment of the investing public. If such a wreckless statement was published in any of the European countries, the Agents and those responsible for it, would have been serious taken to task.

About the declaration of dividends for ordinary and deferred shares the investing public know it too well that the Company is not and will not be in a position to declare dividends for next three to four years, but when it is in a position to declare dividends the intrinsic value of these shares should be several times more than their paid up value, because the fact that the Bounty has been discontinued has been more than compensated for by levying import duty on foreign imports competing with steel manufactured by the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

I ask whether the Agents have got any mercy on the poor nerves of the investors? The shareholders have sacrificed their interests for the last five to seven years. The plant at the Jamshedpur Works has increased during all this period of crisis. Large extensions have been carried out and the production has begun to increase and will go on increasing, thus increasing the profits of the Company. The investors placed faith in this industry for all these years and when the fruit has just begun to blossom forth the Agents have thought it wise to make a damaging statement to the public giving them what can only be described as an entirely wrong nation about the future position of the Company.

Now the question is what is the duty of the Shareholders whose interests have been harmed wittingly or unwittingly by the Agents of the Company? In order to safeguard their own and the industry's interests. I think they in a body should first try to see that the Directors, some of whom are only figure-heads, should voluntarily resign. Secondly, the shareholders should make an appeal to the Government of India to amend the Companies Act so as to deprive the Directors or their Agents of their power to make such statements to the public. Thirdly a committee should be appointed to investigate whether here in Bombay or in Jamshedpur people connected with this industry and holding responsible positions are dabbling in the gamble of shares directly or indirectly.

In the end I have to make an appeal to you, Mr. Editor, and the Editors of other papers to raise their powreful voice against such tactics as the Tata Sons & Ltd. have resorted to in misleading the investing public.—Yours etc.

B. J. MODY.

Mody Lodge,
Santa Cruz,
14th July.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT."
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS for BOMBAY:

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.,

70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, ... BOMBAY

"DEVOTE MOST ATTENTION TO HANDLOOMS."

DEMAND FOR INDIAN DIRECTOR.

CONTROL OF FACTORY AND BOILER INSPECTION.

INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Report of the Industries Committee appointed in 1926 is just published. It considers the present functions of the Industries Department and suggests lines of work to be followed in the immediate future. The Committee is of opinion that the Department should specially concern itself with cottage industries and small organised industries such as sugar factories, tanneries etc. The majority of the Committee recommend that it should be laid down that the Director of Industries must be an Indian. In a separate note Sir Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Lalji Naranji, dissenting from the majority, suggest that the Factories and Boiler Inspection Department should be transferred to the control of the Director of Industries. In another note Mr. Lalji Naranji says that the Council in 1924 did not want to abolish the Department but only wanted to reduce its cost by appointing an Indian as the Director.

SIR MANMOHANDAS RAMJI AND MR. LALJI NARANJI'S DISSENTING MINUTES.

This committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay, in its Resolution, General Department, No. 4428 of the 3rd August 1926, to report on the following points:—

(1) The present functions and working of the Industries Department and the activities which the department should undertake in the future.

(2) The qualifications and pay of the personnel of the department, including the appointment of the Director, necessary to secure a suitable staff.

(3) Whether in view of the present financial situation of the Government of Bombay any extension of its activities in the immediate future is possible.

(4) Whether state-aid to industries is desirable and if so to what class of industries it should be extended.

At the outset the following members were appointed,—

Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., (Chairman),
Sir N. N. Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E.,
Mr. J. Addyman, M.L.C.,
Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C.,
Khon Saheb A. M. Mansuri, M.L.C.,
Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, M.L.C.,
Honourable Mr. (now Sir) Munmohandas Ramji (representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber),
Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, M.L.C., (representing the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay),
with Mr. A. H. Dracup to act as Secretary.

Shortly after the appointment of the committee Sir N. N. Wadia resigned from it as he was proceeding to Europe, and his place was not filled.

NO FUNDS.

After the committee had held three meetings they were informed by Government that their financial situation was worse than was anticipated when the committee was appointed. Owing to revenues not having come up to expectations the deficit to be faced was larger than had been anticipated. And the committee was informed that, so far as could then be foreseen, there was little prospect in the near future of much more money being available for the Industries Department than their current budget allotment. Public opinion is inclined to attach little weight to the report of a committee when it is some years past. And Government's primary purpose in appointing this committee was to obtain its advice as to the lines on which the Industries Department should be run in the near future. Although they did not desire to exclude entirely proposals involving slight increases in expenditure they desired that the committee's chief aim should be to make recommendations which would be feasible within the budget provision which was likely to be available. In these circumstances they desired that the terms of reference should be taken as modified to read as follow:—

The Committee should report on:—

(1) the present functions and working of the Industries Department and the activities which, in view of the present financial situation of the Government of Bombay, the Department should undertake in the near future;

(2) the qualificatiour and pay of the future personnel of the department, including the appointment of Director, necessary to secure a suitable staff.

And the committee agreed, at their meeting of 13th December, to work on these lines. The effect of Government's communication was two-fold; it laid greater stress on the stringency of the financial situation and it deleted the fourth item referred for consideration, that relating no loans to industrial concerns. Otherwise the main substance of the terms of reference remained unchanged.

HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT

In order to appreciate the present functions of the department it is desirable to make a brief review of its past history.

In 1924 a motion was moved in the Legislative Council that the whole of the demand for "35—Industries," Rs. 2,11,000, should be omitted from the Budget estimates. As the result of discussion on this motion, the demand was not entirely omitted but was finally passed for the reduced figure of Rs. 1,28,000. To meet this cut the post of the Director of Industries was abolished, a small office headed by a Superintendent of Industries was formed for the supply to the public of commercial and industrial information and technical advice, and the remaining work of the department was distributed in the following way:—

(1) Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments were transferred to the Collector of Bombay.

(2) The Weaving section was transferred to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

(3) Research Scolarships were transferred to the Director of Public Instruction.

(4) The pottery section was transferred to the School of Art.

In July 1925 the post of Director of Industries was revived. The then Superintendent of Industries was appointed to hold the post of Director of Industries till the date of his retirement (he was due to retire in March 1926) and it was stated that the post would be advertised in due course so as to secure the services of the best man available.

PRESENT FUNCTIONS.

The functions of the department at the present time may therefore for practical purposes be divided under three heads:—

(1) Supply of commercial intelligence to private enterprise.

(2) Professional or technical advice and assistance to minor industries.

(3) Demonstration in weaving.

During the years 1916 to 1918 the Indian Industrial Commission, under the presidentship of Sir Thomas Holland, was touring the country, and all subsequent thought and effort in the direction of industrial development in India has been largely affected by the recommendations of that Commission; and this committee is of the opinion that Government cannot do better than follow the general lines of that report. In following its recommendations the first difficulty met with is that the recommendations for action by Provincial Governments depend in many vital particulars upon corresponding action by the Central Government, whereas the Central Government have rejected some of the most important of the Commission's proposals. This question assumes great importance when we consider the industries which we can usefully try to develop and the expert assistance necessary for the purpose. The recommendations of the Industrial Commission for the development of industries in the provinces depend upon the Central Government providing two

(Continued on next page,)

SERPENTS' VENGEANCE.

INVADE A HOUSE IN LARGE NUMBERS.

SEQUEL TO SHOOTING OF THEIR KING.

MADRAS, July 13.

A report from Trivandrum to the "Hindu" contains remarkable story of a house being invaded by an army of avenging serpents.

It says that a Christian gentleman recently purchased a piece of ground in Adoor near Kottayam and cleared it of an ancient clump of trees that was reputed to be the home of serpents. On the day following the destruction of trees a big serpent appeared in front of the house. The people from the neighbourhood gathered in excitement but the serpent itself climbed, a tree and hung itself head downwards, from a branch. In this position it was shot dead by the son of owner of the house. Next an army of serpents invaded the house. They were found everywhere crouching and creeping in corners on the floor and hanging from the ceiling. People got panicky and an astrologer was called for consultation who divined that the serpent that was shot was the king of the tribe and the subsequent invasion was an act of vengeance.—Free Press.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 15TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday, a careful reading reveals the fact that you are very punctual and punctilious. If you are to preside over a meeting, you will be present at the place of meeting at the right time, leaving aside all work and all worries at home or office, never giving, as some easy-going irresponsibles sometimes do, the lame excuse of your wife having suddenly taken ill (her monthly trouble) or your child suffering from small-pox. Your love for ego is also great. Not only does your left hand know what your right hand is going to do, hours beforehand, but all your neighbours on your right and left, or front or rear, are made to know, through your home Vazier and also your prattling kiddies, what mighty deeds you are doing or have done. You will always try to be in the good books of the reporting fraternity and coax them into giving you undue publicity. Thanks heaven, with the solitary exceptions of a microscopic minority, the reporters, who are a great force of the Fifth Estate of the Realm realise their responsibility full well. Whilst you are holding forth, with your one eye towards the Press bench, the shrewd shorthand notewalas, knowing your great defact, will quietly put their pencils or pens into their pockets in your full view, thus putting an effective damper on your nonstop eloquence. So applause is your great stimulant, outside, though at home you naturally expect, as a man of your virility rightly can, stronger stimulants (bottled). Your life's partner knows your defect well and often gains her point by applauding you to the seventh sky, and gets some crisp notes for buying fripperies. Though not strong physically or mentally, you generally score success in many ventures. Your great point is determination, always having a feeling that you can and must do a certain thing and must get it, just like the Allies of the late lamented Great War who though not necessarily strong, at least physically if not numerically, felt cocksure they can and must win the war, and they did win it in the long run, never mind at what expense or whose expense or at the sacrifice of millions of human sheep at the abattoir of France, to the great glory of the British Empire, ushering in an era and a state of affairs of which the Nationalist Press generally say: "The Tragedies of Peace."

NEGRO HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPION BEATEN.

LONDON, July 13.

New York.—The spanish boxer Paolino Uzcudun knocked out Happy Wills, the negro heavyweight in the fourth round in a fifteen round contest at Ebberts field Brooklyn.—Reuter.

The unsettled estate of Lord Cowdray is valued at four millions sterling. As far as can be ascertained at present the death duty payable will be 1,600 thousand sterling.—Reuter.

BENGAL DETENUS

RELEASE OR PUT THEM ON TRIAL

CALCUTTA CORPORATION RESOLUTION.

CALCUTTA, July 13.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation a resolution protesting against the action of the Government in still detaining certain citizens of Calcutta who were arrested under Regulation Three and the Bengal Ordinance without any charge or trial and demanding that they should be either released or immediately placed on trial was put to vote and carried.

There were only two dissentients namely Messrs. Campbell Forrester and Thompson who formally recorded their objection by raising their hands.

The matter came up somewhat unexpectedly at the end of the meeting, because as Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu said it was a matter of unutterable shame that a motion which had been on the agenda for nearly three years had been dealt with only at that meeting.

Replying to remarks made by the Under Secretary of State Mr. A. C. Bannerjee said that he wanted to take that opportunity of correcting some misstatements in high quarters. The statement that detenus who had been arrested had been placed before two Judges was, he said not only incorrect but untrue. Evidently Earl Winterton had been misled by the bureaucracy in this country, for he did not think that he made that statement deliberately in the House of Commons. Proceeding Mr. Bannerjee said that such leading men as the ex-Lord Chief Justice and the ex-Lord Chancellor had come to the conclusion that these men were guilty but such men of all persons should have known that ex-parte evidence placed before them in connection with these cases was of no value.

Mr. Campbell Forrester who said he wished to correct some misstatements made by Mr. A. C. Bannerjee explained the procedure adopted in relation to the examination of the records of the detenus. The procedure adopted was that first of all the evidence was brought in not by a policeman but by someone superior to a policeman. The reason for the secrecy was that if the name of a witness was given his life was in danger. That evidence was then placed before two Judges and then before the Governor and then before the Viceroy. There were two or three people who were working independently in these cases and the evidence was such that it was in the nature of a jigsaw puzzle so that if it did not fit in it was rejected.

CASE OF BABU ASWINI KUMAR.

Bringing the debate to a close, the Mayor Mr. Sen Gupta said that exactly similar arguments were used by Government in 1905 or 1906 when Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt of Barisal was spirited away under the regulation. I may remind Mr. Forrester, he said, —I do not know whether he was in this country at that time—that Government at home said in Parliament that he was detained under Regulation Three because he was implicated in a violent revolutionary movement. About two years ago Sir Hugh Stephenson said openly in the Bengal Legislative Council that the reasons for which Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt was detained under Regulation Three were that he was starting a large number of educational institutions and that he was a great force in Barisal and was organising voluntary movements. Sir Hugh also said that they had never made it their case that either Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitter or Mr. Aswini Kumar Dutt, both of whom were detained at the time, had anything to do with revolutionary crime or movement. Sir Hugh further stated that those gentlemen were carrying on a hurricane movement throughout the country. These were the reasons for which they were detained and it is known to everyone not only in Bengal but all over India that the same political motive actuated Government in detaining young men in the presen case. (Applause and cries of Shame).

The resolution was then put and carried with only two dissentients.—A. P.

REPUBLICAN PARTY IN BENGAL.

MR J. L. BANNERJEE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The formation of the Bengal Congress Republican Party has progressed considerably. "The Englishman" understands they have already started an office, enlisted about 100 members and appointed a committee to frame rules and regulations.

This party is the outcome of the affairs of a group of members in the Bengal Congress who dissatisfied with the recent events have decided to form a party within the Congress.

The aims of the party will be to secure complete independence, adult franchise, reorganization of Labour, fight against communalism and prepare the country for Civil Disobedience.

Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjee has been elected President and Mr. Susilkumar Bannerjee, Secretary of the party.

According to the provisional rules framed by the party any one who is a member of any of the Congress Committees in Bengal and who has sympathy with the aims of the party may join the party as member.—Free Press.

FAILURE OF ABU CONFERENCE.

GOVT. ENTIRELY TO BLAME.

INJUSTICE TO KATHIAWAR PEOPLE.

PROTEST AGAINST RE-IMPOSITION OF VIRAMGAM CORDON.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th instant:—

The Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha views with great sorrow and dismay the action of the Government of India in reimposing the Viramgam Customs line which is sure to entail the greatest hardships on the people of Kathiawar. The Sabha is unable to blame the Maritime States for this action of the Government of India for the proceedings of the Conference held at Mount Abu on the 27th of last month, made it clear that the Government of India were unable to show that any of these States had broken the terms of the Agreement of 1917 solemnly entered into between them and the Government of India and owing to which the Virmagam Customs line was removed. The people of Kathiawar, whether belonging to the Maritime or inland States, feel that the Government of India have treated the Agreement as a scrap of paper because the development of the Kathiawar Ports and especially of Bedi Bunder took away from the British India Exchequer a part of the Customs revenue which before the Agreement of 1917 and the development of the Ports was taken by the British Government who till then without any legitimate right, taxed indiscriminately all the Indian States' people in the matter of customs. It is generally believed and it is not denied by Government that the Government had given a definite promise that so long as the Kathiawar Ports were developed to the extent of their natural capacity the Agreement would not be disturbed and the clause reserving the right to British Government to reconsider it if their financial interests appreciately suffered would not be put into operation. It is, therefore, not surprising if the general belief of the Kathiawar public is that the Government of India have not acted with that fairness and justice which is to be expected of the Paramount Power in its dealings with Indian States.

The Sabha has also noticed with great concern that the Government of India, in the Conference at Mount Abu took no trouble to find out a method which would be acceptable to the States and would do the least injury to the merchants and people of Kathiawar.

WRONG TO KATHIAWAR PEOPLE.

It appears also to tre Sabha that the Government of India seem to be oblivious of the fact that they were taking away from the people of all the States in Kathiawar and not the Maritime States only the benefits which the development of trade brings in its train, such as facilities of employment, circulation of capital, means of employing the business acumen of the people in their own Province instead of its seeking avenues in distant places like Bombay, Calcutta, Burma, Africa etc.

Under these circumstances the re-imposition of the Viramgam line appears to the people of Kathiawar as denial of elementary justice on the part of the Paramount Power who has to rec to and to safeguard the interests not only of the people in British India but of the Indian States as well.

The Sabha begs to assure the Maritime States that the sympathy of the people of Kathiawar is entirely and wrole-heartedly with them and hopes that they will leave no stone unturned to secure their legitimate rights. By the action of the British Government Kathiawar, though it has Ports and can develop trade and make herself prosperous, is relegated to its previous poverty and lethargy and her people, though the most enterprising in the whole of India deprived of all opportunities for trade and industry in their own native land. The Sabha earnestly urgges all the Maritime States to take combined action to restore to the Province the trade which was being gradually developed.

The Sabha also appeals to the generous instincts of the people of British India and request them to join with the people of Kathiawar in urging the Government of India to remove the Viramgam line ond the harassing hardships associated with it.

The Sabha, in conclusion, appeals to the Central Legislature to come to the aid of the Kathiawar public and examine with minute care and attention the propriety of re-imposition of the Viramgam line.

INCREASE OF ARMAMENTS

RESULT OF LIMITATION CONFERENCE

LONDON, July 13.

That some sticks will still have to be jumped before a naval agreement is reached is indicated in to-day's Geneva message. The Japanese delegate, Saberis, interviewed by Reuter regarding the Tokic report indicating the possibility of Japan's withdrawing from the Conference rather than agreeing to the proposal entailing an increase of armaments, said that the Japanese had come to Geneva to obtain limitation of armaments and would not be able to agree to a treaty involving an increase of naval construction. They, however, would not interfere if British and the Americans reached an agreement. Mr. Gibson interviewed said that the American figure for large cruisers was hypothetical and the agreement depended on the Anglo-Japanese understand-

TREATY WITH IBN SAUD COMPLETE

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Sir A. Chamberlain said that the treaty with Ibn Saud had been completed and would be published after ratification.—Reuter.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, July 12.

At St. Andrews, Tolley brilliantly equalling, in a few minutes, the old record for the new course set by Bobby Jones with 71 headed the qualifiers for the Open Golf Championship with an aggregate of 144. Charles Whitcombe completed with 145, Melhorn 146, Jones 147, Kirkwood 148 and Tweddell 149. Ducan who has failed completed with 162.—Reuter' Special.

SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE.

NOT INTENDED TO MAINTAIN IT THERE.

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons, asked whether since the Chinese armies were hundreds of miles from Shanghai it was intended to withdraw the whole or a part of the Shanghai Defence Force, Sir A. Chamberlain referred to his answer of the 6th instant and added that two batteries of certain ancillary units attached to the Indian brigade would also be withdrawn. The brigade was only sent because it could arrive quickly. It was never intended to maintain it there. When he mentioned reinforcements on the 6th instant he was referring to troops which were already in Shanghai apart from the Indian brigade. As regards sickness among troops, Sir A. Chamberlain said that Government had foreseen difficulties of climate and the authorities on the spot had taken every precaution possible.—Reuter.

BRITISH FORCES IN SHANGHAI.

NO FURTHER WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, July 12.

Rugby.—With reference to the return to India from Shanghai of troops of Indian Brigade the Minister for War stated in the House of Commons to-day that no further withdrawal of British forces from Shanghai was contemplated at present. Since some increase in sickness unfortunately seemed likely during the hot weather authority had been given for one battalion at a time to proceed to Weihawei while it continues.—B. O. W.

"DEVOTE MOST ATTENTION TO HANDLOOMS"

(Continued from Previous page.)

all-India Services, those of industrial chemists and industrial engineers. Our problem would be very much simplified if there were any such central pool of industrial experts upon which we could draw for the supply of men to man a provincial department. No province can afford to employ specialists in every industry which might be developed in that province. But, if a central pool were available, an expert in any particular industry might be taken by the province for a few years only, as was the intention of the Industrial Commission.

The committee are of the opinion that the nature of the letters received shows that there is scope enough for important work in various lines, but that little can be done unless much more money can be made available than the present budget provision of one lakh of rupees.

FUNCTIONS IN FUTURE.

We turn now to the question of what should be the functions of the department in the near future. Unless Government can provide, and are satisfied that there should be provided, a Director of Industries who will command general confidence, supported by experts in the subjects most in demand, the Department of Industries can be of little value. This Committee is of the opinion that altimately the future of industries in this province must depend upon wider facilities for the industrial and higher technical education, combined with a system of scholarships by which selected graduates are enabled to proceed to more advanced countries and to study there the most up-to-date process of manufacture. Some industrial concerns in the country have already sent men at their own expense to be trained in Europe and are now reaping the benefit of it. It will be some time before this system will bear full fruit, and in the meanwhile the same experience and training should be made available by means of specialists imported on short term contracts. This method can only be really successful if such imported specialists are paid and utilised ecah by one business organisation. but as we have in mind particularly the interest of small industrialists we consider that Government should, when funds permit, adopt the policy for the present of selecting in turn the industries most in need of development in this province and recruiting specialists for them. This is looking some way ahead, as these proposals would require considerably more than the present budget provision of a lakh of rupees per year. We turn now to consider what should be the functions of the department so long as its budget grant remains at its present figure or can be only slightly increased.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

In the first place we have to consider the classes of industries to which the Director of Industries should devote his main attention. Following the lines of the Indian Industrial Commission in Chapter XIV of its report we may sub-divide industries under three heads—

(a) cottage industries,
(b) small organised industries which may be local or provincial in scope, such as sugar factories, tanneries, breweries, etc., and
(c) large organised industries which may be national or international in scope, such as steel works or cotton mills.

The committee are unanimously of the opinion that the Department of Industries should devote most of its attention to class (a), and that class (c) should not ordinarily be included within the scope of its enquiries. This line of demarcation should not operate so as to prevent the Director of Industries from replying to enquiries recieved from large organised industries to such extent as material for the reply may be available in his office or may be readily obtainable. But the Committee desire to emphasise their view that in the near future, and until adequate budget provision can be made for expanding the scope of the department's work, it should concentrate upon assisting the small industries included within the general expression "cottage industries." We have been impressed by the paucity of detailed information available on this subject. The last population census provided some information regarding occupations, and the survey of art-crafts now in progress should be of considerable value, but we consider that an industrial survey of the existing minor industries of this province should be undertaken as early as possible. The Department of Industries could do much more useful work than at present, with very little increase in budget provision, if it had accurate information as to the distribution and the details of minor industries throughout the province.

SPARE-TIME OCCUPATIONS.

Complementary to this collection of information regarding existing industries should be a careful study of possible spare-time occupations for agriculturists. Most agriculturists have at certain seasons a great deal of spare time and if suitable spare-time occupations can be found for them they will be enabled to increase their annual incomes considerably and so to raise permanently their economic status. We realise that the most important cottage industry in the presidency, that of handloom weaving, is viewed with disfavour by agriculturists in some parts at the present time. Social development and an increase in the number of weaving schools and demonstrations will help to overcome this difficulty. But this prejudice is much less likely to exist in regard to new industries. We do not desire to prescribe in detail how this branch of his work should be carried out. But we suggest that in the first place a careful analysis should be made of the imports into this province, in order to indicate what demands exist for commodities capable of being manufactured on a small scale. A combination of this analysis with a consideration of the extent to which the raw materials required for these commodities are available within reasonable distance cal effort. And we would lay stress on the fact that spare-time occupations have the advantage that they can be successfully established with a net return to the labourer appreciably lower than he would accept as wages in his main occupation. The Royal Commission on Agriculture which is now sitting will probably make recommendations on this subject. Those recommendations can hardly be more than general and they can be taken into consideration as soon as they are published. The necessary preliminary study of the possibilities in this connection in this province will take time and it is desirable that that enquiry should be undertaken without delay and not postponed until the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission become known.

CO-ORDINATION.

The consideration of the difficulties in developing cottage industries brings us to the question of co-ordinating the efforts of the Co-operative Department and the Department of Industries. The most widespread and best developed cottage industry in this province is hand-weaving and we have therefore specially considered its case.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies should concentrate upon the provision of credit facilities and the Director of Industries upon the improvement of appliances and machinery. And if the officer who actually tours and inspects the looms is to be properly supervised and kept both efficient and up-to-date he must be under the direct control of the Director of Industries. At the same time the work of the two departments in assisting the development of cottage industries will inevitably be so interwoven that special arrangements seem necessary to ensure a close degree of co-operation.

We recommend that weaving schools and demonstrations should be under the control of the Department of Industries as at present. And we are of the opinion that the next expansion of this work should take the form of more dyeing and hand-printing demonstrations.

We turn now to the consideration of technical and industrial education. As the recommendation has been put forward from time to time that these branches of education should be controlled by the Department of Industries we have considered the subject from that point of view. A Department of Industries, with a well-chosen Director and a strong staff of technical experts, would undoubtedly be in a position to assist Government with valuable advice in regard to both technical and industrial education.

Our recommendations in this connection may be summarised as follows:—

(a) the Director of Industries should be an 'ex officio' member of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education in a position of equality with the Director of Public Instruction, and

(b) industrial education should be placed under the control of the Director of Industries, advised by the Committee of Direction.

We would make it clear that this transfer of control of industrial education, which we propose, does not necessarily involve additional expenditure, except in so far as the Department of Industries will need to be properly staffed in order to fulfil the responsibility.

Before turning to consider what should be the qualifications and pay of the future personnel it is desirable to summarise our views regarding the scope of the department. We are of opinion that the following may be enunciated as the Director's main functions:—

(1) The supply of industrial and commercial intelligence to private enterprises. This should include the obtaining of information regarding trade openings in the province or elsewhere for any goods produced in this presidency.

(2) Technical advice and assistance to cottage industries and small organised industries, including the introduction of new methods and improved implements. This should include the development of new spare-time occupations in rural areas.

(3) Industrial education, including weaving schools and demonstrations in cottage industries.

(4) Survey of all industries in the presidency, excepting major industries, and an organisation for keeping his information on this subject up-to-date. This will include the maintenance of a record of producers and so will connect with the commercial intelligence work specified under the first heading.

(5) Industrial exhibitions, including the industrial sections of agricultural or other exhibitions.

The views of the Committee on the question whether the Director of Industries should control the Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments have been stated in two memoranda appended to this report.

DIRECTOR'S QUALIFICATIONS.

It is apparent that Government will need to exercise special care in selecting their Director of Industries. The recommendation of the Industrial Commission on the subject of the qualifications required for a Director of Industries was as follows:—

"These include, in the first place, business sense, i.e., the capacity of appreciating the technical features of industries in their bearing on commercial possibilities, and the ability to form conclusions as to the commercial soundness of a scheme worked out by a technical expert; the power of organisation; familiarity with the practical handling of economic questions; and local knowledge. If such a man be also an expert in any industrial branch, this will be a great advantage."

We accept this as indicating on general lines the qualifications required. But we wish also to make it clear that in our opinion the most essential qualifications for a Director of Industries are general knowledge, commonsense, and tact. Technical qualifications are most desirable, but without tries can hardly be a success. We turn now to the question of pay.

Government cannot afford to offer a salary which will tempt a successful business man to take this post.

We doubt whether Government will find themselves able to recruit a suitable man on less than about Rs. 2,000 per month. Subject to these comments we recommend that the most suitable man available on pay of about this magnitude should be recruited, or on less pay if his qualifications and experience should so warrant. The majority of the committee are of the opinion that it should be laid down that he must be an Indian. The minority do not wish to prescribe this as an absolute rule, as the purpose of the department is of such importance to the future development of the Presidency that the most efficient agency available, from whatever source, should be employed.

CONTROL OF FACTORY AND BOILER INSPECTION

One of the recommendations of the Industrial Commission was that the Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments should be placed under the control of the Director of Industries, and the Committee has given very full consideration to this recommendation. In its discussions five points have been urged in its favour, (a) that these departments concern industries and should therefore be controlled by the Industries Department, (b) that in the course of their work Factory and Boiler Inspectors obtain information which would assist the Director in developing the industries of the province, (c) that if the Director of Industries were made the administrative head of these departmetns he would have statutory authority to inspect factories to which at present he has no access unless the owners so desire, (d) that the Director of Industries would be in a position to ensure that these departments were administered in such a way as not to handicap the development of industries, and (e) that the Indianisation of these departments would be expedited. Before going further it is as well to point out that 'Indianisation is not in any way affected by the decision as to who shall be in administrative control of these departments. That is a matter of general policy affecting all departments of Government. And we accept the policy of Indianisation, provided that the efficiency of these departments is fully maintained. Their efficiency is of such vital importance to the premier industry of this presidency that this is an essential proviso. There then remain four considerations in support of the proposal to transfer the control. But point (a)—that these departments "concern" industries—is merely a play upon words. Many departments of Government "concern" industries in one way or another. The Bombay Income-tax Department is concerned largely with industries, and their levies handicap industrial development (compare point (d) urged in favour of the proposal). But it has not been suggested that Income-tax Inspectors should for that reason be placed under the administrative control of the Director of Industries. We consider that because the Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments "concern" industries is not by itself any ground for transferring their control to the Director of Industries. In regard to the view that the Director of Industries should have statutory authority to inspect industrial concerns to which he would not otherwise have access, it should be remembered that if it is thought that he should have such access, he can be given it without his having anything to do with the departments of Factory and Boiler Inspection. But we are very doubtful whether owners of industrial concerns would agree to his being so empowered by statute, and, if our judgment on this point is correct, it is then clear also that he should not be given the power indirectly by the device of placing him in charge of these departmnts. In so far as Factory and Boiler Inspectors obtain information which would be of value to the Director of Industries in advising on other industrial development it is obvious that owners of industrial concerns would have the strongest objection to details of their business, such as special processes or improved factory organisation, being passed on to their competitors. And, provided that that is not intended, both the Chief Inspectors have made it clear in their evidence that they are at the present time ready to furnish the Director of Industries with any general information, which they may glean in the course of their work and to assist him with their advice whenever he may desire. The most important class of information, which it has been stated that the Director of Industries would obtain in this way, is information regarding accurately and in greater detail than could be manufactured in this presidency. Such information both Chief Inspectors are ready to give. But the real point is that mill-owners themselves will gladly supply such information to the Director, and more accurately and greater detail than could be expected from Factory and Boiler Inspectors, provided that the Director of Industries has their confidence and respect. That is the crux of the case. If the department is so organised that it commands the confidence and respect of mill-owners this device for obtaining information indirectly is unnecessary and, if not, it will be futile. In the latter event this proposal is not the proper remedy but rather change in the direction of the department. We turn now to what is, in our opinion, the chief reason why this proposal should not be accepted. The primary purpose of an Industries Department is to foster industrial development, to increase output, and the like; whereas Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments have entirely different functions. They are primarily responsible for human health and safety, the health of operatives and the safety of both operatives and the general public. A department which exists for the purpose of developing industries must be in close touch with capitalists and so may be suspected of having their interests most at heart. For that reason such organised that department controlling factory and boiler inspection. It is urged that these Inspectors only carry out the law of the land; but, in practice, a great deal depends upon the judgment and experience of the Inspector. Both the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Chief Inspector of Boilers were examined at length, and both were of the opinion that the interests of a department whose primary function should be the development of industries would be likely to be antagonistic to the proper fulfilment of their functions. For this reason the Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments in England are under the Home Office, and not under the Board of Trade, and the same is the system in other industrially advanced countries. And we consider that India would be well-advised to benefit by their experience in this matter.

After much discussion and careful consideration of this matter, we are definitely of the opinion that the Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments should not be placed under the control of the Director of Industries.

4th July 1927.

(Signed) C. G. FREKE,
" A. M. MANSURI.
" J. ADDYMAN.
" G. L. WINTERBOTHAM.
" D. B. COOPER (subject to a separate note).

TRANSFER TO DIRECTOR'S CONTROL.

JOINT NOTE OF DISSENT

We are of opinion that the Factories and Boiler Inspection Department should be transferred to the contiol of the Director of Industries and not be allowed to continue under the Collector of Bombay, as it was from the year 1921 to 1924. During all these years that this arrangement had continued neither one nor the other department had got any complaints to make with regard to that arrangement. We do not understand what special circumstances have since then come up for justifying withdrawal of Factories and Boiler Inspection department from the contiol of the Director of Industries. Not only was this department under the Director of Industries of this Presidency but it is under the Director of Industries in several other Provinces like Madras, United Provinces, and the Punjab. We may point out the following considerations in favour of such a course besides the strong recommendation of the Indian Industrial Commission that the Factories and Boiler Inspection department should be placed under the control of the Director of Industries:—

(a) These departments concern industries and should therefore be controlled by the Industries Department.

(b) In the course of their work Factories and Boiler Inspectors obtain much information which will assist the Director in developing industries of the Province:

(c) The Director would be in a position to ensure that these departments were administered in such a way as not to handicap the development of industries.

(d) Indianisation of these Departments would be expedited.

COLLECTOR'S CONTROL, AN ANOMALY.

We were surprised to hear Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Spencer saying in their examination before the Industries Committee that there was likely to be a friction between the Director of Industries and Factories and Boiler Inspectors, as the former would look to the interests of the industries and the latter would look to carrying out of operations of the Act. Such a view has never been put forward, so far as we know, in any quarter upto this time, and it shows the weakness of the case that Messrs. Johnstone and Spencer should have to fall back upon such a line of argument. The Collector of Bombay is but a laymen and has again to do much other work and it is an anomaly to place him in charge of the Factories and Boiler Inspection. It is the Director of Industries after all who is to look after the different industries, whether big or small, and the Factories and Boiler Inspection being an essential part of industries will have to fall within the purview of his Department. If the Inspectors of Factories and Boiler were able to work under the Director of Industries without any friction for about three years and are able to do so in other Provinces, there is no reason why they should not continue to do so here.

"INSULTING TO INTEGRITY OF DIRECTOR."

We do not think it is necessary to give the Director of Industries statutory powers to inspect Industrial concerns, but this should not prevent his being placed in control of the department of Factories and Boiler Inspection. These Inspectors do not obtain much information which would be useful to industrial competitors and even if they do, it is insulting to the honesty and integrity of the Director of Industries to say that he will pass on the information to such competitors, while these Inspectors would not. Both the Factories and Boiler Inspectors have made it clear in their evidence that they are at the present time ready to supply the Director of Industries any general information which they may glean in the course of their work and assist him with their advice whenever he may so desire. The Director of Industries should not be placed in the position of asking for their advice or be dependent upon their sweet will for giving him certain information. It is but logical and fair that he should be placed in control of these departments so that these Inspectors will be Officers working under him as h

SAFETY OF LIVES OF OPERATIVES.

It must also be remembered that the Department of Industries is at present in the control of the Honourable Minister for Education and Industries and it is but fit and proper both from the point of view of industrial and constitutional developments that the Factories and Boiler as was in fact recommended even by the Muddiman Committee.

It is said that the Factories and Boiler Inspectors are responsible for human health and safety, health of the operatives and safety of both operatives and the general public. We do not understand why this should at all come in the way of the Factories and Boiler Inspection being placed under the charge of the Director of Industries. Surely the Director of Industries will not be less mindful of the health and safety of the operatives and the general public than the Collector of Bombay. In fact we should think that the Director of Industries, through his intimate knowledge of industrial processes and contact with factories, would be able more to appreciate the rules governing the Factory Act than a laymen like the Collector of Bombay, and he would be much abler to judge what is necessary under particular circumstances with regard to the inspection of factories and boilers. He would be also under the Honourable the Minister for Education and Industries and so if there is any dispute or difference in opinion between him and the Factories and Boiler Inspectors, the matter would be decided by the Honourable Minister, which should ensure that the health and safety of the operatives and the general public will not be likely brushed aside.

On account of all these grounds we are strongly opposed to the Factories and Boiler Inspection Department being kept under the control of the Collector of Bombay, and urge that it should be re-transferred to the Director of Industries.

(Signed) MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJI
(,,) LALJI NARANJI.

ABOLITION OF DEPARTMENT

REPORT "ENTIRELY MISLEADING"

With regard to the portion in the report dealing with the abolition of the Department of Industries mentioned in paragraph 8, I say this is entirely misleading. The facts of the case are that I moved in the Council the deletion of Rs. 2,10,000, being the total demand for Industries, as protest against the way in which the department was run at the time. It was also a protest against the Department being run under a costly European, I.C.S., Director of Industries instead of a practical Indian. In moving the said cut, I said "Industries ought to be really encouraged and this paltry provision of Rs. 2,10,000 is not sufficient." Sir Maurice Hayward also understood this motion as a cut of non votable item by a proposal to abolish the establishment of the Director of Industries. The ruling of the President fully explains the reasons of this motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jadhav gave a practical understanding in the following words that a Director drawing less salary than the then Director would be appointed. The clear understanding then was that the Director would be an Indian and it was on this understanding that a compromise was afterwards effected which led the Council to accept to reduce the figure to Rs. 1,28,000. The following were the words of the Hon'ble Mr. Jadhav:—

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID.

"I understand from the discussion here that the chief objection that lurks in the mind of the Hon'ble members is that a Director drawing Rs. 35,000 a year is not necessary. We too think the same. But as the salary is a non-votable item we cannot withdraw that item without the sanction of His Excellency. We are willing to represent this to His Excellency and we are sure that His Excellency will think it proper to give his consent to the abolition of that post. Including the salary of the Director, I am prepared to accept a cut of Rs. 75,000 from this budget. I think that will be considered satisfactory."

The following were the words of the Hon'ble the President:—

"I was anxious that the House should fully understand the Hon'ble Minister's offer, because the full consent of the House is necessary before I can make any alteration in the motion. The Hon'ble Minister's offer is to reduce the sum of Rs. 2,11,000 or whatever may be the balance of the grant sanctioned by the House, by a sum of Rs. 23,000 and he further gives the assurance that the post of the Director of Industries will be abolished with the consent of His Excellency, thus making a further saving of Rs. 35,000."

The President further said thus: "The motion before the House will be that the total demand be reduced by Rs. 23,000. That would carry out the arrangement that has been arrived at."

THE UNDERSTANDING.

The understanding in short was that the then Director should be withdrawn and an Indian Director should be appointed. The Council did not want to abolish the department as such at all, but it was the Executive Government who construed the wishes of the Council into meaning abolition and practically abolished the department for one year and then revived it by the pressure of the House in a maimed form with many important details curtailed. This should be made clear in the body of the Report.

It is surprising that there were about 14 items which were under the control of the Director of Industries upto the time that Mr. Bell was in charge of the department. When the department was revived and was placed in charge of Mr. Bharucha there were only a few items which were given in his charge. I cannot understand why this should have been so.

(Signed) LALJI NARANJI.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. F. R. Ommanney, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. C. W. E. U'ren.

Mr. C. W. E. U'ren, on relief, to do duty temporarily as supernumerary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. P. O'Sullivan, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, vice Mr. H. M. Leverett proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. Stanley, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. H. R. Playfair.

Mr. H. R. Playfair, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Mr. J. C. Curry, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Police, G.I.P. and M. and S. M. Ry. vice Mr. A. W. Pryde.

Mr. A. W. Pryde, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins, on return from leave, to be Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, vice Mr. E. E. Turner, proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. C. Rodger, on return from leave to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara.

Mr. J. E. V. Mason, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

The services of Mr. D. F. P. Reid, an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency, are, on return from leave, placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the States of Western India Agency.

Mr. V.R. Nachane, on return from leave to act as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, during the absence on leave of Mr. D. O'Flynn, Reverend A. C. Gaul, Junior Chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment in the Bombay Diocese, to be Senior Chaplain with effect from the 26th May 1927.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dhondu Mule to act as District Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Mr. C. N. Millard, on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. N. H. Hey, has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment with effect from 27th April 1928.

The services of Mr. C. H. W. Lake, Superintendent of Excise, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. D. R. S. Bourke Borrowes, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is granted with effect from 12th March 1927 leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for one month and twelve days.

Mr. G. A. Gidney to be Superintendent of Excise vice Mr. C. Clifford, retired.

Captain E. Wodehouse, the Royal Welch Fusiliers, is appointed Aide-de-Camp (temporary) to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay with effect from 25th June 1927.

Mr. C. G. Freke, I. C. S., to the post of Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, substantively from 18th February 1926.

Mr. G. D. Kundaji, Marine Surveyor in the Dredging Section of the Reclamation Branch of the Development Department, is granted, with effect from the 10th July 1927, or subsequent date of relief, leave on average pay for two months.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., Assistant Resident, Aden, to be Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Settlement of Aden vice Captain H. M. Poulton.

Dr. (Miss) A. M. Mehta, Resident Medical Officer, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, is appointed to act as Second Physician and Medical Officer, Out-patients' Department, during the absence on leave of Dr. Miss Turner Watts.

CHOLERA IN KARNATAK.

51 VILLAGES NEWLY INFECTED

During the week ending 9th July there were in all 1,009 attacks and 407 deaths due to cholera in the Central Registration District against 750 and 279 last week. Fifty-one villages are reported to be newly infected. Satara District returned 621 attacks and 243 deaths against 257 and 123 last week.

In the Poona District 181 attacks and 64 deaths have been reported during the week as against 96 and 25 in the previous week.

Sholapur District recorded 187 attacks and 95 deaths against 371 and 122 last week.

In the Ahmednagar District there were 20 attacks and 5 deaths against 7 and 4 in the previous week.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

During the week ending 12th July the Southern Registration District recorded 364 attacks and 164 deaths against 459 and 197 last week.

Belgaum District returned 206 attacks and 89 deaths against 319 and 139 in the preceding week.

In the Dharwar District there were 34 attacks and 19 deaths against 61 and 27, while Bijapur District reported 122 attacks and 55 deaths against 79 and 31 last week.

Kolhapur State recorded 297 attacks and 111 deaths against 430 and 135 last week.

Before the Mirror

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"Beauty in Breathing."—Yes, indeed, a great deal can be done toward brightening the eyes and complexion by systematic breathing for ten minutes each morning and evening; breathe slowly and deeply to the fullest capacity of the lungs. You should stand erect by an open window. Of course, the corsets should not be worn during this exercise.

"About Shampooing."—Even the best shampoo is somewhat drying, and if your hair is not naturally oily, I suggest that just before the shampoo you apply olive oil thoroughly to the scalp, rubbing it into the hair roots vigorously. Then use pure stallax for the shampoo. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This will leave the hair very clean and glossy.

"A Velvety Skin."—It is hard to tell you what kind of powder to use, skins vary so. I suggest that in your difficulty you use no powder at all, but apply a little lotion made by dissolving one ounce of clemmite in four ounces of water. This gives a much better finish than any powder, suits all complexions, and stays upon the face during the most trying conditions, as long as you could wish. It makes the skin look very soft and velvety, and its use cannot be detected.

"Renewing the Complexion."—Yes, the discoloured, faded outer veiling of the complexion must be absolutely removed, and I know of no safe way to do this except to use a little Mercolized Wax, applying it at night like cold cream. The active principle in Mercolized Wax soon absorbs the weakened and devitalised surface which so annoys you, revealing the fresh and beautiful young skin underneath, which is always there only waiting to be freed. The process usually takes about ten days, is quite harmless, and acts so imperceptibly that no one can tell what you are doing.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Clipping the eye lashes is very often unsuccessful. They sometimes do not grow again. Far better to apply a little pure mennaline with the fingers to the eyebrows and lashes just before retiring at night. This greatly stimulates the growth, and darkens the colour of the hairs.

"How To Make Hair Tonic."—There is no reason why you should buy the high-priced hair tonics you mention, when you can make just as good or better yourself at home. Get an ounce of boranium, and mix with a quarter-pint of bay rum. Apply this to the scalp each night, working it in with the finger tips, and in a short time you should see a considerable improvement, and find a complete absence of dandruff.

"To Reduce Plumpness."—The latest method of reducing obesity certainly is far more pleasant and convenient than all previous methods. It consists merely in taking clynol berries. The fat person who wants to reduce without the usual rigid diet, exercise, sweating baths, etc., now puts a few of these little brown berries in his or her pocket and swallows three or four each day. Most chemists stock them.

"The Rouge Question."—Complexions of your type never acquire a natural rosy tint, no matter what may be done for them. If you really insist upon a colour, let me dissuade you from your evident inclination to use rouge. A far more refined thing to do is merely to apply a little ordinary coffindum with the finger tips, thus accomplishing the desired result by a means which is not obvious.

"Annoying Odours."—The annoying odour you mention arises from an acid condition in the perspiration. It can easily be nullified by an occasional application of powdered pergol to the affected surfaces.

"Removing Hair."—I always recommend caution in the selection of a hair remover, and therefore suggest that you only use powdered pheminol, instead of the depilatories you mention. This powder, applied direct to the superfluous hair, causes it to wither and die in a few moments, when it can be rubbed off, leaving no trace.

"About Soap."—I should say that your trouble is caused by the soaps you have been trying. Personally, I always recommend a soap called Pitenta, because I have never known it to fail to give satisfaction. It is an absolutely pure superfatted soap, designed exclusively for use upon delicate skins, and it has the most delightful perfume I have ever found.

"Care of the Lips."—I regret to say lips like yours never will have a bright colour. They go with the type. I see no real harm in resorting to an innocent artificial aid, especially when it makes so much difference as in your case. The best thing for the purpose is just a little stick of plain prolactum, applied to the lips it gives a very pretty natural colour, besides keeping them soft and moist.

HEADACHE

Neuralgia, Sciatica and other nerve pains need not be endured—they can be removed promptly and safely by

PHENALGIN

CONQUEROR OF PAIN

which calms the jangled nervous system by reducing temperature and blood pressure. If the pains are caused by over indulgence in food or drink, Phenalgin will remove them just as promptly and just as certainly, without the least danger of depression or indigestion. It is

PROMPT, CERTAIN, SAFE

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets by all Chemists and Stores, or direct from Anglo French Drug Co (Eastern) Ltd. P.O Box 460 Bombay and P.O. Box 2139 Calcutta

E. T. PEARSON & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists, LONDON & MITCHAM, ENGLAND

"FORTUNE INDICATOR"

or your purified horoscope brings always good fortune, success in all undertakings, gives good results of your future life, fulfils all desires, frees from all diseases, prevents all premature deaths, drive out all evil influences of the evil planets and begins your best lucky days etc, etc. No need of consulting any astrologer regarding your future, because all the nine planets will be purified only by performing GRAHA JAPA one crore of times for each planet to drive out their evil influence. Send Rs. 2 8 only for your purified horoscope and see its wonderful results. Furnish birth time for time of writing the letter.

ANMA PATRIKA OFFICE.
CHODAVARAM, Dt. Vizagapatam.
(S. India.)

THE COTTON TARIFF ENQUIRY.

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS).

III

The two earlier articles in this series have shown first that the depression in the Indian cotton trade centres in Bombay, secondly, that many of the evils, from which the Bombay industry suffers, are domestic in character and concern only the industry, and, thirdly, that even the foreign competition derives some of its effectiveness from certain defects in the organisation of Bombay mills.

There is no need to discuss here the many proposals made by the Board, for controversy is confined to outstanding proposals, namely, the proposal that the import duty on all cotton manufactures other than yarn should be raised from 11 to 15 per cent for a period of three years and, secondly, that of bounty of one anna per pound or its equivalent calculated on spindleage should be paid for a period of four years on the production of yarn of 32's and higher counts. The bounty would be limited to the production of 15 per cent. of the spindleage in any mill and would not be given unless the total spindles employed at higher counts exceeded 7½ per cent. and the average count spun was not below 34's.

RELIEF TO INDUSTRY.

In dealing with the proposal for a bounty it should be remarked that it comes entirely from the Board that no evidence was taken about it and that there was no consultation with the mill-owners. It is not likely that the latter will be enamoured of this proposal because they will know that the practical objections to it are overwhelming. Let us see what relief it promises to the industry. The Tariff Board based their calculations on an assumed output of 75 pounds per spindle per year. But even in Lancashire, according to the Cotton Year Book for 1920, such an output as this is impossibly high. The Lancashire average for a 55 1/2 hours' week is 48 pounds per spindle per year and, of course, it is not likely that Indian mills could work up to this level. A few relevant figures are quite sufficient to dispose of the bounty altogether. There are 3½ million spindles in Bombay Island which means according to the Board's proposals that 525,000 spindles, that is, 15 per cent of the total, could earn the bounty. Assuming the output of one spindle to be 45 pounds per year, and this is a generous assumption then the bounty could be earned on 23,625,000 pounds of yarn. Thus the bounty would not exceed 14 3/4 lakhs in any one year. When this is divided out among the 82 mills in Bombay with their average spindleage of about 40,000, it will work out to an average of Rs. 1,500/- per month per mill. Naturally such a trifling sum will not induce the mills to spin the higher counts and certainly would not compensate mill-owners for the inquisition to which their affairs would obviously have to be subjected under the terms of the proposal.

RAISING OF PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

The proposal to raise the protective duties on cotton manufactures other than yarn stands on a somewhat different footing from the bounty proposal. It must be noted again that the Board found that the outside competition, which is causing the depression, is from Japan and that they unanimously agree that the double shift system gives the Japanese an advantage equal to 4 per cent of the price of the Japanese yarn and piecegoods. The majority of the Board, then, include interest on fixed capital in their calculation, and this they put at 8 per cent on the present day replacement cost per loom. A selling price of 12 annas per pound according to them gives a surplus over the cost of production to the Japanese mills of 10.38 pies per pound and only 3.04 pies per pound to the Indian mills. Since the output of an Indian mill is only half that of a Japanese Mill, the former requires a surplus of 20.76 pies per pound in order to earn 8 per cent on its fixed capital, therefore the price of Japanese cloth must be raised by 17.72 pies per pound, that is a duty of 12.3 per cent when the c.i.f. price is 12 annas per pound. "These figures", they continue, "are for a mill turning out cloth from yarn averaging 20's counts. For a mill turning out cloth from yarn averaging 32's the corresponding total advantage would be 13.04 per cent". Therefore the majority fixed the total advantage at 12½ per cent. But here there is an obvious mistake. Their estimate of 4 per cent excluding the return on fixed capital assumes that the double shift gives Japanese mills an advantage of 7.34 pies per pound, which equals 5.1 per cent, but while all Japanese spinning mills work double shift, only half the weaving mills do so, and therefore the majority bring down their estimate to 4 per cent. But they omit this correction in bringing the return on fixed capital into the calculation. When that correction is made, the total advantage to a mill weaving cloth is 10 per cent and not 12½ per cent. Concerning yarn the Board rightly found that the total advantage is 10 per cent.

CRUX OF THE MATTER.

Now, this brings us to the crux of the whole matter. Already the Indian cotton trade is protected to the extent of 11 per cent. that is, more than the "unfair" advantage given to Japanese mills by the double shift system. The Board's proposal, then comes to this: that an old established industry, which has enjoyed periods of immense prosperity in the past, should be subsidised at the expense of the consumer. The cost to the country of the extra duties proposed would probably amount to 2 crores of rupees per annum a far from negligible sum. Cotton mills outside Bombay are working profitably and earning dividends and in effect this huge subsidy is meant for Bombay. One of the worst evils from which the Indian economic system is suffering at the present moment is the disparity between prices of agricultural products and those of industrial products. At the end of 1925, as the last review of trade statistics published by the Government shows, the index figure of cereals was only 136 whilst that of cotton manufactures was 210. This point need not be developed, for it is immediately obvious how the agriculturist suffers from this disparity and it is hardly possible to argue that the gap between these sets of prices should be still further widened to his disadvantage. Thus, bounties are clearly futile and there are very strong reasons for believing that the protective duties proposed by the Board will only serve to widen the gap between the prices of agricultural and industrial products, will give the already healthy cotton industry outside Bombay still further protection which is not needed, and will not serve the true needs of the Bombay industry itself. The truth is that the export trade, for which Bombay has great natural advantages, must be brought back to her and it is clear that this can only be done by the leaders of the Bombay industry reorganising their business in the light of the criticisms advanced by the Board and looking to its efficiency rather than to subsidis from the pockets of the rest of the country. These are, no doubt, unpalatable conclusions for Bombay, but if her cotton industry is not to go the way of the old English woollen and iron industry of the South, it seems that they will have to be accepted and acted upon.

POT-BOILERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

no less personal interest in your well-being and watches your national efforts with paternal solicitude. That fact alone is an earnest, gentlemen, of the philanthrophic zeal and the high missionary devotion of the British in India. My noble Rao Bahadurs, it is unnecessary for me to stress this point. The King has been pleased to bestow his favours upon you not without the proof you have always given of your loyalty to him (under his breath, emotionally: "Long live the King!") and your regard for his wishes. For such is the sterling merit of our British democratic ideals that we do not find it impossible to reconcile our conceptions of liberty with loyalty to the wishes of an exalted individual.

Gentlemen, the fame of India has spread far and wide in my country. We have the utmost regard for that great poet and thinker, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who has been aptly caled the "Poet Laureate of Asia." And yet in any reference to this great son of India it is painful to be reminded of his relinquishment of the Knighthood conferred upon him by His Imperial Majesty. The whole educated world has likewise heard of that other great son of India, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose and we can well understand your pride in his signal achievements. When, however, we come to the name of Mr. Gandhi we have to be wary. It has never been a principle of His Majesty's Government to say or do anything likely to hurt the tender religious, and, may I say, spiritual susceptibilities of your great peoples, but we must say this at the outset to clear the air for an understanding between us, that Mr. Gandhi's whole behaviour and attitude has given considerable misgivings to us in our higher official circles in Whitehall and Downing Street and even Buckingham Palace. That most balanced of our great newspapers the "Times" has on more than one occasion been constrained to describe Mr. Gandhi as a dangerous fanatic who should be in the interests of your own beloved country, better in jail. We do not wish to enter into any irrelevant controversy regarding the merits of Mr. Gandhi's influential position in India, as we are satisfied on the authority of our Imperial Government that by his open disloyalty to His Majesty's Government and his numerous nefarious activities in the past, he has placed himself beyond the pale of Imperial favour. Loyalty to the Throne I may observe my noble Rao Bahadurs, must be the basis of any possible understanding between us, and where that first principle of honourable relationship is flouted it is waste of breath to have any dealings with the revolutionary party so flouting it. It is a matter of painful surprise to us that a person of such pronounced disloyalty and misguided notions of education, should have received the homage, may I say, the ignorant homage of the gullible masses, the common people of the land. I have, therefore, pleasure in announcing to you, that in our scheme of Statutory Reforms we have made considerable provision for an increased measure of mass education, not only through elementary schools, but through the publicity value of posters, films, exhibitions and other demonstrations organised by our publicity departments for the inculcation of that first principle of "any" successful Government, (viz) a love for and loyalty to the whole British Royal Family. Posters and films depicting the members of the Royal Family in various Empire activities, such as eating and drinking at State banquets, shooting phensants, hunting foxes, jumping hurdles, mixing among their guests at Royal garden-parties, and visiting the poor etc., will be far more freely distributed in your country than hitherto. And it has been suggested by my friend Sir Ranga Iyerangar that we should also distribute prizes such as autographed photographs of the smiling Prince, the Beloved Viscountess Lascelles, the noble Duke and Duchess of York etc., to those of the rich and poor, the privileged and the common peoples who give practical proof of their loyalty to the Throne by contributing to some philanthrophic body with an Empire object.

Gentlemen, it is a pleasant thought to the whole British race that while it has given so much to the world; given democratic institutions to the East and introduced its glorious civilization to the East, it has no less contributed the moral and social spirit of that civilization towards that completeness and health of life that is best exemplified in the region of British sport. As in other branches so in ths, India has shown striking capacity for assimilating the best elements of Western civilization. The whole of England knows and loves the name of Ranjit Singh and his nephew Duleep Singh bids fair to become equally popular. British sportsmanship is a household word not only in the realm of Sport but of Government and Politics.

Numerous other cases must occur readily to your minds gentlemen, in which British Sportsmanship has stood the test. It is only malicious or ignorant persons who cannot apprehend the finer spirit of British Sportsmanship who speak of bureaucratic high-handedness, colour-prejudice, exploitation, martial law, certification, imprisonment without trial etc. The British sportsman-and somewhere in his nature every British man, woman or child is something of a sportsman—remains severely unconcerned in the face of all calumny and unchanging in the teeth of adverse criticism. His sporting instinct gives him poise and distinction all over the world—in the dark forests of Central Africa 'among the wild beasts' as among the teeming millions of India. Nothing can ruffle his equanimity as long as he can feel his "automatic" in his hip pocket or see in his mind's eye the vision of the world's largest Navy, the world's largest mobile army and one of the world's largest air-force ready at his service to prove his superior sportsmanship whenever occasion demands.

British sport and British character act and react upon each other all over the world to model the "bean ideal" of national strength, national prestige, national prosperity—for all the world to look up to with admiration and longing. No single nation can dare aspire to be greater than Great Britain; no other single nation can hope to be stronger than Great Britain. No single individual or political party or labour orgnisation any where in the world can ever hope to attain a single advantage for itself, a single measure of selfish independence while that interest conflicts with the shining supreme, sovereign and immortal interest of the Empire Upon Which The Sun Never Sets.

Come into this happy kindom, my noble friends! *This* is your prerogative; *this* is your divine birth-right. To serve one King, to strengthen his Empire upon Earth, to live for his glory, to fight for his glory, to die for his glory!—O noble Rao Bahadurs, can anything be finer than that? Can any thing be more heroic, more honourable, more worthy of Love of God than this?

Gentlemen, I ask you to rise in the name of the Emperor—God Save the King."

(Deafening Applause)

and

Curtain.

—Royal Jester.

THE NEW REGIME IN MYSORE.

(Continued from column 6.)

measures. A number of other questions, such as the improvement of the supply of drinking water to Bangalore, extension of irrigation through the high level canals under the Krishnarajasagara, the prevention of cow-killing in the State by legislation and the like, have been or are being examined by various committee. A scheme of help for released prisoners under the auspices of the Social and Civic Progress Association, has been inaugurated as part of a general scheme of prison reform. An exhibition for all Mysore is to be held during the coming Dasara and it will doubtless attract keen interest. An enquiry into the system of taxation in Mysore has recently been conducted under orders of Government, by Professor N. S. Subba Rao with a view to prepare an accurate and up-to-date statement of the facts relating to each tax or group of taxes levied in Mysore and to see how far the recommendations of the Todhunter Committee are applicable to conditions in Mysore. His report is now before Government and promises to reveal many facts of interest. A measure of far-reaching importance was the abolition of Annachatrams or free-feeding houses maintained by the State. It was dictated by wise and sufficient reasons and the resulting saving of Rs. 40,000 per annum is to be devoted to purposes akin to those of old-time charities, namely the encouragement of Indian systems of medicine, grants-in-aid to institutions for the Blind and Deaf-mutes, to orphanages and to poor students of the Mysore University. The removal of sex-disqualification so as to enable women to stand for election to the Assembly and the Council is a bold step on which the administration may well plume itself.

(To be Continued.)

The first article appeared on 13th instant.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Trade W Mark

Wholesale Depot. THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1. England.

INSIST ON

DUCK BACK (Regtd.) WATERPROOFS

Best by Test

Manufactured by the Largest Waterproof Factory in Asia.

RUBBERPROOFED COATS

'Challenge"—Rs. 6/12, 7/15, 8/4
'Universal"—Rs. 10/12.
'Pioneer"—Rs. 11/15.
'Popular"—Rs. 15/-
"Derby"—Rs. 20/-
Carlton"—Rs. 25/-

Rubberless Chemically Proofed Coats.

Duckback Trench—Rs. 25/-
Duckback Raglen—Rs. 35/-
„ Featherweight—Rs. 40/

We also manufacture Umbrellas, Tarpaulines, Motorhoods Holdalls, etc.

Write for free large Illustrated Price List.

Waterproof Specialist :—

THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS. (B).

12, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.
Factory :—Ballygunge, CALCUTTA.

JARDINE'S DASHING PLAY.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, July 13.

The following were the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

Gentlemen versus Players at Lords:—Gentlemen 276 (Jardine 123).

Somerset versus Lancashire at Taunton. Somerset 205 (Ingle 75, Macdonald 5 for 89, Tyldesley four for 21) Lancashire 72 for one.

Yorkshire versus Essex at Leeds. Essex 100 (Robinson three for 17. Weddington four for 18). Yorkshire 71 for one.

Sussex versus Hampshire at Eastbourne. Sussex 435 for six (Wensley 127, Cook 54, Parks 62, Langridge 91 not out).

Glamorgan versus Warwickshire at Swansea. Warwick 233 (Mercer four for 62). Glamorgan 31 for nil.

Gloucester versus Leicester at Cheltenham. Leicester 214 for six (Shipman 54, Astill 77 not out).

Worcester versus Kent at Worcester. Worcester 110 (Freeman seven for 45. Freeman is the first to take a hundred wickets of the season) Kent 55 for one.

Notts versus Northants at Nottingham. Notts 3737 for five (Gunn 82, Payton 117 not out, Flint 73 not out).

At Lords the wicket was slow and lifeless. Woolley captained players in the absence of Hobbs who was not chosen, presumably owing to his recent illness. Jardine was at the wickets for three and a half hours and scored his fifth century of the season. He showed an outstanding merit in spite of the chances at 53 and 84 and hit eleven times to the boundary. Gunn was brilliant and forcing and did not make any mistakes. He batted for 2 hours and 45 minutes. Payton and Flint showed mastery and added 190 runs in 2 hours 55 minutes. Wensley who scored his first century in the county cricket batted for 2 hours and 35 minutes sending the ball fourteen times to boundary. He played a forcing and driving game without any blemish.—Reuter's Special.

DISCOURSE ON MARINE TRANSPORT.

SIR LESLIE HUDSON'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

An interesting discourse on "Marine Transport" was given by Sir Leslie Hudson of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., to the members of the Sydenham College Students' Union on Thursday evening on the occasion of their annual social gathering. A large number of students and several prominent persons including Sir Hormusji Adenwala, Prof. P. A. Wadia and others attended. Sir Leslie Hudson presided

After an interesting programme of music and dialogues was gone through, Principal Tannan thanked Sir Leslie for his having agreed to preside over the function.

Mr. Vaidya, the Secretary of the Union read the annual report of the Union's activities during the year.

HISTORY OF MARINE TRANSPORT.

Sir Leslie Hudson in his address traced the history of marine transport from the days of transport on logs—which was a practice in the beginning i.e. about 3000 B.C. In the 5000 years that followed there were interesting developments and the log had evolved in a steamship with gigantic cranes and other scientific accessories. Navigation and Marine Transport, were, he said, not exactly the same. There were special vessels built for the transport of locomotives, refrigerators, etc. And the subject of Marine Transport was one of the most important in the commercial world. Development of trade largely depended upon greater facilities in marine transport.

Concluding, Sir Leslie thanked the Union and advised the students to be upright and honest in business.

A vote of thanks was then proposed and carried with acclamation.

The party then broke up for light refreshments which was followed by music and a short comical cinema programme.

The gathering dispersed late at night.

High Class 22 carat Rolled Gold wrist watch for Rs. 10.

Newly imported Coin shape. Smaller in size and handy to wear. Best bridge movement. Guaranteed for 10 years. Given with a silk strap free. Write Now:—

V. S. WATCH COY. P. B. 17, Madras

COSTLY ADVERTISEMENT.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST VENTURE.

Under the title, "Port of Bombay," half a page of advertisement appears in the London "Times Trade and Engineering Supplement" (Empire Products Section) dated the 21st May, 1927. Enquiries go to show that the advertisement has cost the Bombay Port Trust £500 and was agreed to by the Trustees, although it was pointed out to them that Bombay Port did not stand in need of this costly publicity. The G. I. P. Railway has one full page advertisement.—Free Press.

HEAVY DOWNPUR IN BARODA

RIVER "VISWAMITRA" IN FLOODS.

BARODA, July 12.

There was a heavy downpour of rain in Baroda from 3-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. this morning which resulted in many house-collapses and damage to property. The river Vishwamitri is in heavy floods and the water level this evening is 26 feet, and the water is steadily rising. The total rainfall is 23 inches including 7 inches of rain yesterday.

It is understood that the Government is contemplating to withdraw the Shivaji Tercentenry riot case in the interest of peace and goodwill between the Hindus and the Mahomedans.—A.P.

SINGLE-LINE WORKING ON G. I. P. RY.

NORMAL WORKING ON WEDNESDAY

BOMBAY, July 14.

Regarding the line washed between Bagmar and Dongargaon, near Khandwa, says the Divisional Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, the down road is expected to be ready for traffic by 9 hrs. on Sunday the 17th instant, when single-line working will be introduced. Normal working on both the roads is expected to be resumed by 9 hrs. on the 20th.—Free Press.

SOUTH INDIANS AND MR. GINWALA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I find that the South Indian community in Bombay is much incensed at the remark made by my friend, Mr. Ginwala, that the members of that community were undercutting wages of clerks in the City. Mr. Ginwala is asked to give an apology. Criticism made of the conduct of a community in general is never wholly true as in every community there are always some of its members to whom such criticism cannot apply. From this point of view it is not wise to make such remarks. But ordinarily when our experience leads us to form an opinion which is corroborated by the experience of our friends, we sometimes generalise and express our opinions in the form of generalisations. Strictly speaking such a course is not right. But the members of the South Indian Association in Bombay will admit that even they on many occasions may be found doing the same thing. I do not know how Mr. Ginwala proposes to respond to the demand for apology. From the point of view expressed above, Mr. Ginwala may apologise on technical grounds. But I would like the South Indian Association to consider seriously whether any good will be done to their community by such a course. If there is a general feeling in the City based upon people's experience that many South Indians are cutting down wages of clerks, that feeling will not surely be removed by Mr. Ginwala's apology. If the feeling is based upon insufficient experience, it will disappear of itself. On the contrary, if the South Indian community tries to suppress honest criticism, the feeling may, on the contrary, grow bitter.

I would like the leaders of the South Indian community to remember that at present the clerical class of Bombay is in a bad way and people are honestly exploring the causes which have brought about this position. The fact that during the last few years South Indian clerks have come to Bombay in large numbers and that they have made their way here, may be due to their superior intellect; or, perhaps, it may be possible that they are really cutting down wages of their class. A thorough investigation of the subject may bring out the truth. But nothing will be gained by the intolerance of honest criticism.

As regards unemployment in Bombay, my view is that it is due to the periodical cycle of trade and industrial depression and not to defective education or to the influx of South Indians. Even if the South Indians are debarred from getting jobs in Bombay, there will be some unemployment still; there will be more of it in South India. The real remedy, therefore, for the present unemployment which is general all over the country, is the reform of commercial and industrial system in which work, both Bombay and South India clerks will have to co-operate and fight side by side instead of going at each other's throat.—Yours, etc.

N. M. JOSHI.

Bombay, July 12.

ROOT CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The South Indian residents of Bombay, who are mostly employees, are very much agitated about certain statements alleged to have been made by Mr. F. J. Ginwala, M.L.C. on the problem of unemployment. With a view to gauge the feeling in the South Indian community, a representative of "The Chronicle" interviewed Mr. C. K. Subramaniam, Secretary of the Madrasee Union, Bombay who said:—

"The South Indian Association did well in repudiating Mr. Ginwala's unwarranted suggestion that the unemployment trouble in the City was due to the large influx of people from other parts of India, and especially from South India, and that the latter, were underselling their services. If the Unemployment Bill which he intends shortly to introduce in the Bombay Legislative Council has been framed on this misconception, I do not know how far it will be able to alleviate the situation. It seems to me that Mr. Ginwala has not diagnosed the trouble properly.

The root causes of unemployment are the present defective system of education, the foreign exploitation and the lack of industrial developments in this country. If Mr. Ginwala is out to help the unemployed, I would request him to give more thought to the formation of agricultural guilds, and, if he is able to move the Government to launch forth a scheme in this direction, he would be doing a lasting service to the country.

It is a pity that the Congress has not been able to make any headway in the direction of village reconstruction which was highly talked of and is an important integral part of the Congress programme.

If pointed attention were given in this direction and a scheme of village reconstruction drawn up and launched forth such a tension, as at prevails at present would not exist at all.

No less is this acute state of affairs due to the dependent state of our country. If India were free we could have thought of other propositions, for example, founding Indian Colonies in the areas of South Africa and other foreign countries. As at present, if the Government would give sympathetic consideration to such schemes, they could be given a definite shape.

I fully hope that Mr. Ginwala would withdraw his remarks which are neither fair nor warranted by facts."

"OBSTRUCTING MUSLIM EDUCATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Under the above heading, in your issue of the 5th March 1927 you had published a report of the meeting held in the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall on 3rd March 1927 when the trustees of the Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Educational Trust presented to those present, the report of the work done by them up to the end of 1926. Now that a letter has appeared in "Kesari" of the 24th May 1927 and local vernacular papers of this week under the signature of Mr. Dattaray Bhicaji Rabde, contradicting one of the statements made in the report of the trustees, I shall feel obliged if you will very kindly give space to this letter in your paper, so that all possible misapprehension caused by Mr. Rabde's letter may be removed.

Mr. Rabde denies that he was willing to part with his land and that the Samarath Vidyalay came in with a benefit thereby. He asserts that the land needed by the Muslim Educational Institution was given by him on lease to the Samarath Vidyalay in deference to the vow made by his late Uncle. In this connection, I would like to place the following facts before the public.

The land leased out to the Mandal by Mr. Rabde is 82 acres and 6 gunthas. The various sales of land adjoining Mr. Rabde's property during the five years previous to this transaction have fetched an average price of Rs. 20 per acre. Mr. Rabde himself purchased 17 acres out of the very area mentioned above at Rs. 18 per acre. The total area of 82 acres and 6 gunthas is therefore worth Rs. 1,645. Mr. Rabde has given a lease of this land to the Samarath Vidyalay on an average rental of Rs. 499-14-0 per acre which if capitalised amounts to Rs. 8,250. Can Mr. Rabde convince anybody that his giving land worth Rs. 1,645 for Rs. 8,250 was a charity particularly of the nature described by him viz "in deference to the last wishes of his deceased uncle and in memory of an ancestor?"

Can the Samarath Vidyalay, an educational Institution conducted on national lines say that it has accepted a charitable gift from Mr. Rabde by signing such a lease. Is this the kind of charitable gift usually accepted by a public institution which is supported by subscriptions and donations?

The pieces of land under dispute are five pieces scattered in the area already obtained by the Muslim Educational Trust; they are rocky and of no possible use to the Samarath Vidyalay. The Collector of Poona District realised this and offered the Samarath Vidyalay an equal area of better land in exchange, land that would also help to give the Vidyalay a consilidated block of land that would be of some use to them. Will the Samarath Vidyalay or Mr. Rabde explain why this offer was refused? Will the Samarath Vidyalay explain what object they had in insisting on keeping in their possession, the few pieces of land situated in the midst of an area on which an educational institution was to be established, the efficient administration of which cannot possibly be maintained, if in the very midst of that institution there be land belonging to others.

In one of his letters dated Bhudrupad Shud 9th 1844 Mr. Rabde wrote to say that his late uncle had expressed a desire or made a vow to give some of his lands (not merely Nigdi land) to some charitable Hindu institution, in memory of his deceased brother. Mr. Rabde possessed excellent cultivable land in the village of Akurdi, only a few yards away from the land under dispute. Why then did he not give that cultivable land to the Samarath Vidyalay who wanted land not merely for agricultural purposes but for an experimental farm, for which purpose the rocky area situated within the proposed area of the Muslim Educational Institution would be absolutely of no use. Expert opinion of this land is that it is of no value for the said purpose, and this giving in charity was done after the Muslim trustees had applied to Government for the acquisition. The two Hindu members of the conference also felt convinced and agreed to the acquisition of these plots of land.

Mr. Rabde in his concluding sentence, makes a direct allegation that in spite of my being in possession of all correspondence, I have made statements that are liable to mislead the public. Mr. Rabde has, perhaps, forgotten, and very conveniently too, all that transpired at his own house between himself, Mr. Gokhale and myself on the 24th of July 1922. I hope he knows that I possess in original his letter of the 5th August 1922 and his two letters written by him to our attorney Mr. L. R. Gokhale on the 31st August 1922, one of which is a commentary on the other and both of which read together explain the working of his mind and which alone are sufficient to prove the correctness of my statement.

In the face of all these facts, I fail to understand what has induced Mr. Rabde to go to press.—Yours, etc.,

FAZIL MOORAJ,
Hon. Secretary,
The Mahomedan Educational Society.
Bombay, July 7.

Here's your guarantee of PURITY AND QUALITY in every

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTE

They never vary!

Analytical report from Institute of Hygiene's London Laboratory on PASSING SHOW Cigarettes:

Analytical data obtained in our laboratories in respect of these cigarettes show that the amount of moisture in the tobacco with which the cigarettes are made is 12.60 per cent., a figure which is very considerably below the maximum allowed for moisture in tobacco by the Excise authorities. Nothing was detected which could be regarded as an adulterant; there was no excess of sandy matter; and the tobacco was clean and free from dust. The paper used consisted of vegetable fibre, and did not contain an excess of "loading" material. "Passing Show" cigarettes are of good quality and are free from adulteration, and may be accepted with every confidence that great care has been devoted to ensuring that they are as well made and as cool smoking as is possible.

For your Health's sake smoke

PASSING SHOW Cigarettes

and remember that they are guaranteed to be made from 100 per cent. pure matured Virginia Tobacco. The cigarette paper is of exceptional purity, and both tobacco and cigarette paper are free from adulteration of any kind.

GOLDEN IN COLOUR—GOLDEN IN QUALITY

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS, LTD. 138 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

You Believe in Insurance

BUT

Do You keep faith in

Indian Insurance Companies?

Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Of all Dealers. Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

RAPID DUPLICATOR

gives clean and perfectly legible copies 100 in 10 MINUTES

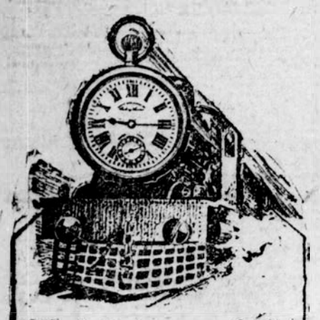
in one or more colours as desired. No ink or roller—No recurring cost—No Waiting—No Stencils. Outclasses all old fashioned methods. Just write on ordinary paper, or type out or draw sketches and you get 100 copies in 10 minutes, without the least trouble. Works better than any high priced machine.

Invaluable to Merchants' Bankers, Brokers, Clubs, Colleges, Schools, Railways and all Public Bodies etc.

FOOLSCAP SIZE COMPLETE with all accessories Rs. 20/- only. Packing and Postage extra. Every order should accompany Rs. 5 in advance.

J. J. SHAH & SONS,
B. 287, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017



The Service of the Railway and-

The RAILWAY SERVICE

A gharry is very useful in its way, but not when you must arrive at your destination punctually. The only really reliable method of land transport is the Railway.

A lot of watches go like gharries—leisurely— probably right to within half-an-hour. But that sort of watch is no use anyway.

The "Railway Service" watch you can rely upon —it wouldn't be so much used on the Indian Railways otherwise.

"RAILWAY SERVICE"
Nickel Silver. Rs. 22.

Catalogue FREE
WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

KATNI
FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI
SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents :—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON
Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....
.....
will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

THE : : : : : :
ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY : : CHRONICLE :

The Most Readable Sunday Paper in India

SPECIAL FEATURES :—

A BOMBAY DIARY
WIT and HUMOUR
SPORTS and PASTIMES
THEATRE and CINEMAS
HEALTH and STRENGTH
ART and LITERATURE
LATEST FOREIGN and INDIAN TELEGRAMS and NEWS BY MAIL Etc., Etc.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
LOCAL 3/8
MOFFUSIL .. 4/0

SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA

GROSSMITH'S
PHUL-NANA
The Fascinating Indian
PERFUME

A fascinating and elusive fragrance that pleases the most fastidious taste.

PHUL-NANA FACE POWDER.
Retains its subtle fragrance and protects the complexion throughout the most strenuous day.

PHUL-NANA VANISHING CREAM.
A delightful Face Cream. Softens and beautifies the skin and helps you defy the worst rigours of the climate.

From all Chemists and Bazars. Be sure you ask for GROSSMITH'S, the original and only genuine.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors:
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

Representative:
WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

Ask also for Phul-Nana Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Hair Lotion, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powder, Powder Leaf Books, Toilet Water, Dental Cream, Cachous, Sachets.

ALL AT HALF PRICES ! !
Original Prices. Rs. 14/- Half Prices Rs. 7/-
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

Oct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watches. With Guarantee stamps of TEN YEARS. Supplied with Blue Silk Straps.
SALE PRICE Rs. 7/- ONLY.
Write to :— SWAN HOUSE
P. B. 508, P. T. MADRAS.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

INCREASE YOUR SALES
by advertising
in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India
The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything*, and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects for reference at all times.

Subscription: Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.
Advertisement Rates on application to—
THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU" (Post Box 316), MADRAS.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.